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LA PRENSA OPPOSES CHILEAN-PRC ANTARCTIC PROJECT

FY211308 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 20 Jun 79 p 8 FY

[Editorial: "A Strange Chilean Project in the Antarctic"]

[Text] Press reports datelined in Chile indicate that the neighboring country might be considering the possibility of obtaining PRC support to intensify exploitation of the Chilean Antarctic sector. The director of the Chilean Antarctic Institute (NACH) has reportedly regretted the fact that the Chilean sector of the white continent has not been adequately explored. He said that it was not possible to go beyond the polar circle because Chile lacks an icebreaker. He noted that Chile's advance into what has been called "the Antarctic" would be an important achievement in view of the hydrocarbons and animals existing in the area. Chile seeks to set up another base in the region, with a landing strip and a port for the icebreaker. That base would be located in Margarita Bay, on the O'Higgins Peninsula, between Adelaide and (?Alex) islands.

No objection can be made to this objective, even though it seems to overlook the fact that utilization of the Antarctic for peaceful goals has been in principle internationalized through the enforcement of the Antarctic Treaty signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 by a group of states, among them Argentina and Chile. Yet, what attracts our attention is the fact that Chile is conceiving a national project in the Antarctic with PRC cooperation. With this strange support, "an Antarctic corporation of private capital" would be created. First, a joint Chilean-PRC commission would begin scientific exchange for future research. It is true that the Chilean foreign minister has denied the existence of any formal agreement on this matter but the dissemination of reports to this effect and the statement by an authoritative Chilean official on the matter causes us to reflect.

The reason given for selecting such a far-fetched international partner is not convincing. It is claimed that the PRC was selected because it is the only communist country which continued to maintain relations with Chile after the ouster of socialist President Salvador Allende. This cannot be regarded as a sound reason for a country like Chile, which is a true Antarctic country because of its geography and of its frequent human undertakings in in that region, to undertake the task of bringing communist China closer to the very vertex of the southern cone of the American Continent. All this looks more like a Chilean response to the campaign of persecution launched against it by the Soviet Union, that is, seeking some sort of alliance with the opposing communist side, communist China. If this were the Chilean motive, this would be a truly clumsy move for its international policy.

China has absolutely no kinship with polar regions, since it has never undertaken major maritime ventures or any research of the polar caps. Chinese customs, their physical build and their still defective techniques do not really present them as the most adequate partners for cooperation on exploration and exploitation in the Antarctic. Furthermore, even if it is concluded, this would be an incongruous project signed between the steadfast anticommunist government of General Pinochet and an essentially Marxist-Leninist state, the PRC. As we said earlier, this would result in clearing a path into the continent for the Chinese threat, and to open unpredictable prospects. Consequently, the initiative which is being considered in Chile is in no way positive.

Rather, had Chile needed international cooperation, the right action would have been to contact Argentina. Like Chile, our country has a marked, effective involvement in the Antarctic. Argentina has undertaken heroic tasks and [words indistinct] been useful for communication and oceanographic services both for the nation and for mankind.

For reasons of geographic vicinity, racial kinship, shared interests in the region and for their common decision to maintain their unshakeable sovereignty over the area, Argentina should be Chile's natural partner. It has been reported that the need for Argentine-Chilean economic-scientific cooperation and integration in the southern region, including the Antarctic, was raised at the joint commission which discussed the Beagle Channel conflict before the papal mediation. Had Chile needed support there, it overlooked its natural ally in the zone. Had it turned to Argentina, it may have contributed to easing their major conflictive issue which is today dividing the two countries and may have certainly guaranteed the success of the papal mediation. But, despite all these reasons, Chile seems inclined to the peculiar solution of grafting the Chinese into the Antarctic.

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR POPULAR PARTICIPATION

PY230040 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Azul, 22 Jun (NA)--Former Argentine Vice President Carlos Perette has stated that in Argentina "it is the military who are more involved in politics because they talk about the political process all day." He said: "However, I believe that this requires a great deal of coherence. First there was talk about a dialog, then they talked about a proposal. The point is that the dialog did not start and no proposal appeared." Perette, whose remarks were published last night by the evening daily PREGON of this city, said that "the speeches are plausible when they deal with the desire to defend the future of democracy, but a number of questions arise due to the incoherence of certain conflicting attitudes." He went on to say: "I believe that many government sectors are making the mistake of believing that a long wait will help the process, when the fact is that it will undermine it."

He remarked that "nothing can be done without popular sovereignty and participation," and added that "a long wait helps no one, least of all the process." He indicated that "we cannot live in an atmosphere of doubt, unease and contradictions, since first there is talk about a future stable, lasting, republican and federal democracy, and then there is talk about movements of national opinion, of descent--that is to say, of successors and not replacements." Further on he said that the Radical Civic Union will accept a new draft of the law on political parties, "including all its clauses, all its requirements and terms, to improve the status of the parties." He said that "the life of the political parties and of the men who make up these groups" cannot be changed by decree. On the economic policy and its leader, Jose Martinez de Hoz, Perette indicated that "if the government wants to launch an opening let it open a dialog on economic affairs." He added: "Instead of having a minister who acts like a fuse, our country has a government which acts like a fuse for a minister," and emphasized that "this is a contradiction which makes the armed forces responsible for an economic policy that punished the needy sectors and the middle class, which is the backbone of the country, and critically harms farming, industry and trade."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO GDR--The GDR has approved the appointment of Fernando Augusto Terrera as the new Argentine ambassador. He is currently the Argentine representative at the EEC. [Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 20 Jun 79 p 4 PY]

AUTO PRODUCTION--Buenos Aires, 19 Jun (TELAM)--The Auto Manufacturers Association has reported that auto production during the first 5 months of 1979 increased 66.9 percent in relation to the same period last year, and that exports also increased 81.5 percent. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 19 Jun 79 PY]

JUNTA CONCERNED BY VARIOUS RUMORS OF COUP PRIOR TO ELECTIONS

PY230259 La Paz Radio Cruz del Sur Network in Spanish 2330 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpt] New rumors about a coup, about regional and union conflicts and the possibility of a minor cabinet crisis are the concern of the military junta a few days before the general elections on 1 July. The government of President David Padilla has strongly rejected the tendentious rumors about a possible coup, and said that there will be no political changes in a situation which he labeled as normal. Defense Ministry spokesmen said, however, in view of persistent requests by reporters, as a result of the army command decision to place the defense minister on active reserve due to his 32 years service in the armed forces, it was said that he will submit his resignation in the next few hours. [words indistinct] in official circles about a possible minor cabinet crisis if the resignation is presented. Interior Minister Raul Lopez Leyton has denied that the defense minister will submit his resignation to the military junta. He said that this is all speculation and that these are only rumors going around the country.

Replacement of Defense Minister

PY230258 Paris AFP in Spanish 0204 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that President David Padilla today replaced his defense minister with barely 9 days to go before the general elections. Air Force Maj Gen Ismael Saavedra has taken the place of Army Maj Gen Hugo Cespedes. A brief government communique stated that the change was made for "institutional reasons pertaining to the armed forces." It was reaffirmed here in La Paz that the new minister will step down on 6 August when the new president of the nation takes over as a result of the promised general elections.

80 VOLUNTEERS TO JOIN SANDINIST FORCES IN NICARAGUA

PY221552 Paris AFP in Spanish 1436 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 22 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that some 80 young miners, workers, peasants and university students will leave for Nicaragua within the next few days to join the Sandinist forces. The Bolivian Committee of Solidarity with the People of Nicaragua released the report to the local press, it was reported. A spokesman of the committee stated: "Anyhow, our volunteers will still need some military training somewhere in Nicaragua before going to the battlefront."

BRIEFS

NEW DAILY PAPER--The publication of a new daily, EL MUNDO, has begun in Santa Cruz. It will be an independent newspaper directed by Marcelo Terceros Banzer, a widely known intellectual and journalist in Santa Cruz. [La Paz PRESENCIA 19 Jun 79 p 1 PY]

DOMESTIC AIRLINE STRIKE--La Paz, 22 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that military planes are carrying hundreds of passengers due to the strike of the Lloyd Bolivian Airline (LAB) which began 30 hours ago. Planes of the Bolivian Air Force (FAB) have flown a number of emergency flights to accommodate the irritated passengers who were crowding the buildings of various airports throughout the nation. [Text] [Paris AFP in Spanish 1516 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY]

GOVERNMENT OPPOSES INTER-AMERICAN FORCE IN NICARAGUA

PY231742 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Brazilian Government is opposed to an inter-American force for Nicaragua, as proposed by the U.S. Government. A spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Bernardo Pericas, indicated that the U.S. proposal has some points which "are compatible with the Brazilian proposal, but the idea of sending a force to intervene in Nicaragua is the main point of disagreement."

ENVOY TO ISRAEL RECEIVES DEATH THREAT OVER WAGNER DECISION

PY221808 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Brazilian Ambassador to Israel Vasco Mariz has been threatened with death after Brazil decided to reject the request for extradition of Nazi war criminal Gustav Franz Wagner. The diplomat had received an anonymous telegram which is under investigation now by the Tel Aviv police. The Jucidial Committee of the Israeli parliament will hold a meeting on Monday, however, to study the measures to be adopted in relation to Brazil's decision against the extradition request.

BRIZOLA DENIES REPORTED REMARKS AGAINST ARMED FORCES

PY221307 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Text] At a meeting with Justice Minister Petronio Portella, ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] leaders concluded that amnesty will still be as broad as predicted before the answer of military ministers to Brizola's remarks in Lisbon. Brizola's remarks have been considered unacceptable by the armed forces and caused the release of a note by the military ministers. In Lisbon, however, the former governor of Rio Grande do Sul reproduced recorded portions of his statement referring to the armed forces, and asserted that he had never made the statement which caused the note released by Army Minister Gen Walter Pires. Brizola placed at the disposal of the press all the tapes to prove what he said. Although not answering directly the criticism of his behavior before 1964, the former governor said: Regarding the facts on the past, history will judge us all, and regarding the present, I am only concerned over the judgment of the Brazilian people.

MINAS GERAIS STATE TEACHERS END 37-DAY STRIKE

PY231823 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY

[Text] After 37 days on strike, the teachers of Minas Gerais State have decided to resume classes on Tuesday. They will, however, stage another rally on Monday to protest the government's decision to discriminate against the strikers. Yesterday, after the assembly in which they decided to resume classes, the teachers staged demonstrations in the downtown area of Belo Horizonte.

BRIEFS

COFFEE PRODUCTION--The Sao Paulo state secretary has said that coffee production during this harvest will be reduced by at least 10 percent due to the latest frost which affected some of the still unripened beans, but that he expects a greater reduction by the next harvest because the branches affected by the frost will no longer be productive. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 21 Jun 79 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. MINIMIZES THREAT OF BOYCOTT

PY230230 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY

[Text] According to the Chilean ambassador to the United States, Jose Miguel Barros, there is no serious threat of an anti-Chilean boycott from U.S. labor union organizations. The ambassador met today with Labor Minister Jose Pinera, with whom he discussed a number of issues of interest to the Chilean diplomatic mission in Washington, and was briefed on the various aspects of the government's labor plan. Asked about an alleged boycott, Barros said he had not heard anything specific in this regard and doubted if this possibility was a serious one because he maintains permanent contact with certain leaders. He indicated that on his return to the United States he will continue meeting with union leaders, specifically AFL-CIO leaders, to acquaint them with the main guidelines of the government's labor plan.

COMMENTATOR BLAMES U.S. FOR NICARAGUA CRISIS

PY221612 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Jun 79 PY

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, a new formula to change governments is about to be patented. The formula has been invented by the United States and it was proposed yesterday by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the OAS foreign ministers meeting which is evaluating the Nicaraguan crisis. In a few words, what the United States has requested is the resignation of President Anastasio Somoza. Once this stage has been fulfilled it proposes to stop all shipment of arms to Nicaragua, followed by the presence of an OAS peace force, the formation of a temporary government and of course the ceasefire. So then, it takes only a strongly determined group of rebels to take up arms, to struggle against the government which is in power at the time and to wait until things are as bad as they are in Nicaragua for the United States to intervene and say that the incumbent president must leave and hand over power to the rebels.

This is really the basis of the U.S. proposal, all of which is disguised by saying that the temporary government which is to be created must be made up of representatives from all sectors, that there must be a ceasefire--something which is obvious because if the incumbent president has resigned what is the use to continue the fighting--and that all shipment of arms will be stopped, something which is also quite (?illogical) because if there is no fighting what do they want the arms for and what are they going to fight for if they were able to oust the government and be in command of the situation? As for the bit that the new government must include all sectors, all we can say is that there is a lot of precedent for this since it has always been the case that when there is a change of government through a coup d'etat it is always the strongest sector which takes over power. The weak, the moderate, the ones in the middle, the undecided or the obliging ones are left out of the power scheme. This has been the case ever since the French Revolution. Then, ladies and gentlemen, the circle which started about 50 years ago has been completed because we must point out for the new generations that if there is someone to blame for the crisis in Nicaragua, it is the United States.

The origin of the present political and economic situation in Nicaragua is in the very moment in which the United States occupied this country. The U.S. Marines were in Nicaragua from 1912 to 1933, with the sole exception of 1926. Nicaragua is not, however, the only country which experienced this kind of military occupation. Haiti, which was also experiencing domestic problems at the time, was occupied by the U.S. Marines from 1915 to 1943, a total of 19 years. This occupation led to a long list of dictatorships, such as Papa Doc's or many others either before or after him but which were never a democratic form of government.

The U.S. Marines also occupied the Dominican Republic from 1916 to 1924, a total of 8 years. It must be noted, however, that the Americans dominated this country and its custom offices until 1941 and that the figure of Rafael Leonidas Trujillo emerged in the Dominican Republic in 1930. Trujillo led his country's political scene for over 30 years until 1961 when he was assassinated. The U.S. military expeditions, the military presence of the United States in these three countries gave origin to these kinds of regimes. What is taking place in Nicaragua today is a direct consequence of what took place in 1912. History always collects its bills no matter how late. We must note that today the United States must have very few allies throughout the world since all its allies end up having such bad luck. We do not have to ask Anastasio Somoza what he thinks about the United States, but if we had the opportunity we would like to ask the shah the same question.

MAGAZINE SUSPENDED FOR INTERVIEWING MARXIST LEADERS

PY231248 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY

[Text] The weekly magazine HOY was suspended for 2 months as of today for publishing interviews with former Marxist leaders, thus violating the ban on political activities. This decision was made by Gen Enrique Morel, chief of the emergency zone of the Santiago metropolitan region. Herewith is the text of the resolution:

Whereas

1. Issues No 107 and 108 of the magazine HOY publish lengthy exclusive interviews with leaders of the former Popular Unity, Clodomiro Almeida and Carlos Altamirano, in which these individuals reassert their allegiance to Marxist doctrine and broadly discuss their present and future political strategy for Chile, at the service of their totalitarian principles;

2. The publication of exclusive interviews with the best-known leaders of Chilean Marxism--whose return to the country is forbidden--is an open mockery which the government cannot tolerate;

3. These interviews have not only served as an instrument for a flagrant violation of the ban on political activities imposed by the law, but also help to disseminate doctrines and opinions which article No 11 of the constitutional act No 3 views as illegal and contrary to the established institutional order; and

4. The sum of the above factors is evidence of a clear-cut attack on domestic order with the maintenance of which I have been entrusted, and in line with paragraph 1 of law No 12,927, on state security:

I hereby order a 2-month suspension for the printing, distribution, and sale of the magazine HOY, effective as of today.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IMPROVED--Chilean Agriculture Minister Rodrigo Marquez de la Plata stated today that the agricultural production increased $150 million this year in comparison to 1978. Cereals alone experienced a 30.5 percent increase. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 79 PY]

GOVERNMENT, LEFTISTS DISAGREE ON POLICY ON NICARAGUA

PA221919 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1725 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[By Miguel Gil]

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jun (EFE)--Serious political disagreements have emerged at the last minute between the government's position and that of the opposition regarding a solution to the Nicaraguan crisis. President Luis Herrera Campings' government, in agreement with the other members of the Andean Pact, is promoting a peaceful solution and the establishment of a democratic government to replace the Somoza regime. But the opposition parties, particularly the leftists, maintain that Venezuela's position is not the most correct one and that it should immediately recognize the provisional government junta formed in Costa Rica with Sandinist representation.

These disagreements arose yesterday when OAS foreign ministers began and Venezuela adopted a joint position with the other Andean Pact countries. In a peaceful demonstration in front of the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry Thursday afternoon the main leftist leaders condemned possible U.S. military intervention under the banner of the OAS to solve the Nicaraguan problem.

Luis Beltran Prieto Figueroa, one of the leftist spokesmen, said today the Venezuelan Government "should immediately recognize the Nicaraguan provisional government junta in which all anti-Somozist forces are represented." The Venezuelan politician warned that since the Andean Pact countries recognized a "state of belligerency" in Nicaragua, they are obliged to deal with the two warring groups and not only with one side, as has occurred so far by exclusively negotiating with Gen Anastasio Somoza. Prieto Figueroa stressed that according to the 1949 Geneva agreements, when a state of belligerency is recognized, mediation must be undertaken with the two sides recognized as belligerents.

One of the essential demands of the Venezuelan left is a total break with the Somoza regime because if this is not done the Geneva agreement is violated. The left's position will be made known today to the Nicaraguan provisional government junta in Costa Rica. A special commission representing all the leftist parties will be taking the document of solidarity to the junta.

President Herrera Campins' government has the support of its party, the Social Christians, and, in certain aspects, of the top leaders of Democratic Action for its policy of a peaceful and democratic solution at the OAS. However, there are also disagreements within Democratic Action because there is a sector that supports a definitive break with Somoza and immediate recognition of the provisional government junta headed by the widow of newsman Pedro Joaquin Chamorro.

CHANGING OIL POLICY OUTLINED AT FEDECAMARAS CONFERENCE

PA250338 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 19 Jun 79 p D-18 PA

[Text] Porlamar, 18 Jun--Venezuela is preparing to make its oil nationalization more complete by developing its own technology, increasing its direct oil sales to foreign customers and continuing exploration and other programs designed to insure medium and long range expansion, said Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti to an assembly of Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry [FEDECAMARAS] in Porlamar.

Calderon Berti was the first speaker from the government sector at an oil forum held today in which Julio Cesar Arreaza, vice president of Petroleos de Venezuela, and other oil industry leaders, as well as the presidents of the operating companies of LAGOVEN, MARAVEN, MENEVEN, CORPOVEN and the Venezuelan Technological Oil Institute are participating. On this first working day of the annual FEDECAMARAS conference, Calderon Berti presented the basic outlines of Venezuela's oil policy for the next 5 years of the present administration. In referring to the deepening of nationalization as the fundamental aspect of the oil policy, Calderon Berti said that it will be based on two essential points, which are increasing Venezuela's own technology through the development of intense and varied research in different centers of the country and through the direct sale of oil and its by-products by the national oil enterprise, which will be assumed in an increasing and constant manner.

Another basic aspect of the government's oil policy is the continuity of the industry. Operational continuity will be expressed in the drafting of exploration programs, in changes in refining modes [patron] at the national refineries, as well as by the different programs which the industry has been implementing, with the reorientations and adjustments that are necessary for a dynamic and innovative industry like the oil industry.

He said that so far, the government has kept politics out of the oil industry and will continue to do so. He emphasized that the present administration wants to insist on this fundamental aspect of its action and that it will be confirmed in August when new management is appointed for Petroleos de Venezuela as provided by its statutes. "We want to demonstrate that we are keeping and will continue to keep the oil industry out of politics and partisan activities," Calderon Berti said. He emphasized that this policy should be followed not only by the government, but by the industry as well. Its representatives must keep it out of political controversy.

The energy and mines minister made specific reference to the industry's exploration programs on the continental shelf and rejected criticism leveled for seven dry wells. He said that with more than 100,000 square km to explore one cannot reach a conclusion by drilling a few wells. Although two productive wells have already been drilled, the exploration program will continue, he said. On the Orinoco oil belt, Calderon Berti reaffirmed the opinion that is is a great research project, which does not mean that the production phase will never be started. By 1988, based on all the work now being carried out, the country must have an improved potential of 300,000 barrels of oil a day in the Orinoco oil belt. The Venezuelan oil industry is mature enough to undertake its task with serious and promising prospects, the minister said.

In another portion of his speech, Calderon Berti explained that the technology contracts which the country will sign in the immediate future, at the expiration of those which have been in force for 4 years, will not be tied to production for their payments and that the clause of confidentiality will be eliminated so that the technical knowledge acquired can be used by all domestic oil companies.

On the international level, Calderon Berti said that the oil policy is one of clear affirmation in its efforts to maintain the unity and solidarity of OPEC. Venezuela's diplomatic relations with its OPEC partners will be expanded through a program of specialized personnel training. He also emphasized that in the international field, Venezuela is promoting an expansion of assistance and financial aid to Third World countries which are affected by the oil price increases and global inflation. In this respect, he favors different initiatives, including the establishment of an OPEC bank, which would give greater dimension to the organization's present financial aid programs.

CASTRO REPORTEDLY 'AGREES' WITH POSITION ON NICARAGUA

PA212238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2118 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 22 Jun (EFE)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins disclosed today that Fidel Castro had agreed with Venezuela's position regarding the situation in Nicaragua. President Herrera Campins revealed this after meeting with the members of the delegation sent to Havana to brief Castro on the Andean countries' position on Nicaragua. President Herrera Campins said that Castro "was aware of Venezuela's responsibility as spokesman of the Andean Pact countries," to find a political solution to the Nicaraguan conflict.

The delegation that went to Havana was comprised of Gonzalo Garcia Bustillos, secretary general of the presidency and deputies Rafael Tudela and Oswaldo Alvarez Paz. They met with Castro on Thursday and returned to Caracas on the same day. It was also learned that on their way back to Venezuela, the members of the delegation also met with Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley to brief him on the same subject. President Herrera Campins condemned the assassination of U.S. newsman Bill Stewart by Somozist troops. "It was a dramatic and monstrous act," President Herrera Campins said.

Refugees Arrive From Nicaragua

PA210133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 20 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 20 Jun (AFP)--A Venezuelan military plane, which evacuated 38 persons from Managua, arrived at Caracas International Airport at 2200 today. The passengers included 33 Venezuelans who were living in Nicaragua; Marta Rengifo Martinez, daughter of the Columbian ambassador in that country; and 4 Ecuadorean citizens.

NEW ARMED FORCES CHIEFS APPOINTED

PA220249 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0017 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 21 Jun (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins today officially announced the appointment of new commanders in chief of the Army, Navy, Air Force and National Guard, who will assume their posts on 5 July. The appointees are Gen Tomas Abreu Rascanieri for the Army, Gen Hector Rodriguez Ravelo for the Air Force, Vice Adm Ernesto Reyes Leal for the Navy and Gen Luis Enrique Sue for the Armed Forces of Cooperation (National Guard).

BRIEFS

ARAB TECHNICAL MISSION--A technical mission from OPEC and the Kuwaiti and Syrian Governments has visited the Venezuelan Petroleum Technological Institute. The delegation has been in Venezuela since Saturday. During their stay the members of the mission will meet with Energy and Mines Ministry officials. [Caracas Radio Rumbos Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA]

NEW AMBASSADORS--Caracas, 19 Jun (LATIN)--The Venezuelan Senate last night approved the appointment of Jesus E. Morrel as new Ambassador to Guatemala and is now studying the appointment of Ildegar Perez Segnini as ambassador to Peru. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1432 GMT 18 Jun 79 PA]

AUTHORITIES TO TAKE MEASURES TO COUNTER OILSPILL IN GULF

PA232358 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Experts from Mexican Petroleum, the Department of Fisheries and the Undersecretariat of Environmental Improvement have agreed to take emergency measures to clean up the crude which is escaping into the Gulf of Mexico from the Ixtoc Uno well and threatening to leak into the fish hatchery at Terminos lagoon. According to the Marine Research Department of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, the spill is already 30 miles from the hatchery. Jorge Ledesma, president of the fisherman's cooperative of Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche State, said that it is impossible to fish for 70 miles along the coast and 45 miles offshore because of the spill. However, he said that 455 fishing boats are working arduously in the northern and northeastern sectors.

PEMEX on Control of Spill

PA241959 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0419 GMT 16 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 15 Jun (LATIN)--A spokesman of the state-owned Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] today reported that the 640-square-mile oil spill that occurred in the Gulf of Mexico after an offshore drilling platform exploded has been controlled. A group of foreign experts including Red Adair started to work Monday to stop the spread of oil from the platform, located a few miles off Mexico's northeastern coast. The spokesman said the oil was prevented from spreading by the use of floating barriers and that most of the oil was being pumped into a tanker. The rest of the oil was dissolved with chemicals dropped from planes, the spokesman added. The well, located in the Gulf of Campeche, 30 km northeast of Cidudad del Carmen, caught on fire 12 days ago. The fire caused daily loss of more than 30,000 barrels of oil valued at approximately $1 million.

Movement Towards Caribbean

PA242330 Paris AFP in Spanish 1848 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 24 Jun (AFP)--According to the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, the oil spilled in the Gulf of Mexico 20 days ago, due to a fire in the offshore well Ixtoc Uno, has changed its course and is now heading toward the Caribbean. The oil was originally headed toward Mexico's southeastern coast. However, in view of changes in sea currents in the gulf, the spilled oil is now heading out to sea. According to UNO MAS UNO, Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX] has not yet determined the dangers involved now that the oil is moving away from the coast.

According to speculation described here as alarmist, the black oil slick--comprising 600,000 barrels of oil spilled over the past 20 days by the well that burned--may reach the coasts of some Caribbean islands because of the northeastern course it has taken. However, experts believe that this is a remote possibility because, before the oil reaches any island, it would have dispersed to such an extent that it would not affect fauna in the Caribbean islands. The fear that the spill--which so far has been kept under control by PEMEX technicians--will spread is based on the fact that a hurricane is expected. Hurricanes occur very frequently in this area during the summer.

However, if the hurricane should cause the oil spill to spread, Mexico would be the only country that would be affected, since all the oil would move toward its coast. Meanwhile, efforts to put out the fire and stop the spill at the well are continuing. It is expected that a safety valve in the seabed of the gulf will be closed today, thereby capping the well. If the oil spill cannot be stopped in this manner, it will be necessary to await completion of a parallel well on which drilling began the day following the disaster. It is estimated that completion of this well will take at least 2 months.

So far, it has been possible to reduce the amount of crude being spilled. Originally, 30,000 barrels a day were being lost--15,000 were being burned and an equal amount was being spilled into the sea. At present, 15,000 barrels a day are being spilled, with over one-half of this amount being burned.

Rejection of Sabotage Possibility

PA250050 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0229 GMT 14 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Jun (EFE)--The attorney general's office of the republic has discarded the possibility of sabotage in the case of the submarine oilwell which is now burning in the Gulf of Campeche. Initial investigations have demonstrated that the blow-out was accidental, said Attorney General Oscar Flores Sanchez in a report published today in Mexico City. The oilwell, Ixtoc Uno, located 94 km off the coast of Ciudad del Carmen, in southeastern Mexico, went out of control on 3 June due to a technical failure. Mexican Petroleum [PEMEX], the state enterprise which controls the exploitation of oil, reported the case to the attorney general as a routine legal requirement for all accidents. The attorney general said that the investigations indicate that the valves used on the well will withstand 1,000 lbs of pressure and that the well pressure rose to 10,000 lbs, which caused the accident. PEMEX said that the spilled oil will be cleaned up in the next few days, after it is isolated with huge plastic barriers. PEMEX is working to close the well's valves and is drilling two other wells to lower the pressure in order to control the spill.

PEMEX ANNOUNCES INCREASE IN AIRLINE FUEL PRICES

PA211620 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 21 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexican Petroleum (PEMEX) has increased the price of a liter of fuel [turbofina] for general, commercial and official aviation in the country by 60 cents. Therefore, the liter of fuel which used to cost 3.18 pesos costs 3.78 pesos effective yesterday. Enrique (Loaiza Tobar), general airport and auxiliary services director of the (Asacombustibles) organization, said the 3.78 peso per liter price will be in effect from 19 to 30 June. PEMEX will set new jet fuel prices in July according to prevailing international conditions, (Loaiza Tobar) said.

SHAH OF IRAN'S HEALTH DESCRIBED AS 'DELICATE'

PA230206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 104 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 22 Jun (EFE)--The evening paper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS reports here today that deposed shah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's health is "delicate." According to the paper, Reza Pahlavi's ailment ecessitated the urgent summoning of distinguished Mexican Dr Victor Manuel Santander, who was taken to the deposed monarch's home in Cuernavaca. The paper adds that although it had not been "possible to investigate" the origin of the shah's ailments, Santander is a specialist in endocrinology who in the past has attended to several Mexican presidents as well as to former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

According to ULTIMAS NOTICIAS, the endocrinologist had been previously investigated by Reza Pahlavi's security corps and recommended by a number of medical authorities in Houston. The paper also states that in the past 48 hours, vigilance around the former monarch's residence has been redoubled, after it has learned that a Fedayeen commando had allegedly arrived with instructions to kill him. The paper also notes that the Cuernavaca police have arrested an alleged former collaborator of the shah, who wanted to see him to request protection. The paper does not reveal the arrested man's name. Finally, the newspaper says that guards at the shah's residence have denied that two shots were fired near the house on Thursday night. Residents in the area have confirmed that the shots were fired, but have not provided any further details.

TORRIJOS SENDS MESSAGE OF SUPPORT TO SANDINISTS

PA241944 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1715 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text of message from National Guard Commander-in-Chief Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera to the Nicaraguan people and the Sandinist combatants, no date given--read by announcer]

[Text] The step just taken by the OAS, backed by 17 countries of our hemisphere, show that this organization is functional and awakens new hopes about its ability to represent the interests of Latin America. The OAS statement that the Nicaraguan Government is the real cause of the problems of that country strengthens what we have publicly stated, that Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle is the epicenter of the criminal earthquake that is afflicting Nicaragua and its people. The decision [adopted at the OAS] indicating that Nicaragua should determine its own government stems from the fact that Panama and the other Latin American countries firmly defended the sacred principle of nonintervention and left no doubts regarding recognition of the patriotic rebelliousness of the groups that are counting the last minutes of a dynasty that began more than 40 years ago. The recognition of Sandinism as belligerent, and its capacity to lead, will force the Sandinists to act with moderation when the bunker finally becomes a monument to madness, genocide and the excessive desire for power.

As commander of the armed forces of a very strategic country--which is committed jointly with the United States to guarantee the rapid, expeditious, innocent and indiscriminate passage of all merchant ships of the world--and also as a Panamanian citizen who has fervently given his moral, political and legal support to the cause of freedom in Nicaragua, I urge the Sandinist combatants, who are a few blocks away from the government of Tiscapa Esplanade, not to become radicals and make the mistakes which are being committed not only by the National Guard but by the great instigator of repression, Gen Anastasio Somoza, who is willing to fight to the last man to defend his latifundium, his large numbered bank accounts and his great power.

I believe the essence of the problem in the struggle between the National Guard and the Sandinist National Liberation Front lies in the fact that Somoza has led his subordinates to believe that anybody who is an enemy of his property or of Somoza himself is an enemy of the fatherland. This prompted a Mexican humorist to say that Nicaragua is the only country in the world that is registered in the office of land titles. Nicaraguan youths show those who voted against the OAS resolution that they are the ones who are mistaken, not us. Those of us who have always been on your side know that just as you are giving a lesson in heroism in combat now you will also give a lesson in moderation and respect in victory.

NICARAGUAN SHIPS TO BE RELEASED TO RECONSTRUCTION GOVERNMENT

PA231829 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Communique issued by Panamanian Foreign Ministry on 23 June--read by announcer]

[Text] The government of the Republic of Panama, acting in accordance with the fundamental principles of its foreign policy and in line with the international agreements it has signed--particularly article 3 of the convention of the rights and duties of states in case of civil struggles, signed in Havana on 20 February 1928--has decided to consider the crews of the ships Republica del Salvador and Republica de Honduras as insurgents and has granted them political refuge in the Republic of Panama. The National Government also announces that the two Nicaraguan-flag ships which are in Panamanian waters will remain under the custody of Panamanian authorities and will in time be turned over to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, which has been recognized by the Republic of Panama as the legitimate government of that brother country.

NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT JUNTA TO VISIT

PA231441 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian Government has invited the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction to visit Panama on Wednesday. The government junta was formed in San Jose last week by prominent members of the Nicaraguan opposition. The Sandinist Front, armed wing of that government, has to occupy a considerable area of Nicaraguan territory in order to establish the government junta there. Nevertheless, that government has already been recognized by the Panamanian, Cuban and Grenada governments. According to Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, the visit by members of the provisional government junta to Panama--where they will be received with all honors accorded by protocol--is the start of a tour through other Latin American countries in search of official recognition.

AMBASSADOR SAYS NICARAGUA CASE IRRELEVANT TO TREATIES

PA221927 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Panamanian ambassador to Washington, Carlos Lopez Guevara, said in an exclusive statement to this station that the House amendment does not live up to the agreements contained in the Torrijos-Carter treaties; the Nicaraguan situation has nothing to do with them and should not interfere in any way with our relations with the United States, he said.

OPPOSITION TO TRANSPORTING OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE THROUGH CANAL

PA240131 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 23 Jun 79 p 6-A PA

[Excerpt] Setting a very dangerous precedent for all of our country's inhabitants--particularly those who live in the canal's two terminal cities--the canal authorities have authorized the passage through the canal of a ship carrying highly radioactive cargo. They have even been bold enough to state that this measure does not pose any threat for Panama's residents, as the way in which these atomic wastes are being transported meets all requirements. Similar assurances had also been given to the public near the atomic powerplant, which caused great alarm several weeks ago when highly dangerous radioactive leaks occurred in an American city. The U.S. Government then ordered a revision of other existing powerplants as well as a more careful policy for the handling of these atomic installations, because this force--whose entire magnitude has not yet been determined--has erratic and unpredictable forms of behavior. This is why the passage of this diabolical material has created alarm in many places.

The ship is reportedly carrying 60 tons of nuclear waste, particularly plutonium and uranium, in sufficient quantities to manufacture several atomic bombs and create a monstrous hecatomb at any given moment. This might occur anywhere along the ship's path, for no one can predict these developments. The canal zone authorities' authorization for the passage of this ship of death is in contrast with the U.S. tradition in the canal zone of creating and maintaining a healthy environment, both in the canal area and in the rest of Panama as well. This policy has been in practice since the days of the canal's construction. This strict safety practice has been implemented through a number of rigorous measures, which have extended not only to the type of cargo ships carry but also to a number of other rules aimed at protecting the canal zone employees as well as the families who live there, in order to prevent accidents and protect human life.

COSTA RICA

NICARAGUAN AIR FORCE REPORTEDLY 'STRAFING' COSTA RICA

PA222023 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1953 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention, attention! People of Nicaragua: The Somozist air force is strafing Costa Rican territory. I repeat: The Somozist air force is strafing Costa Rican territory.

CARAZO TO INVESTIGATE BOMBING OF LAS VUELTAS

PA232334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1704 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] President Rodrigo Carazo, who is touring Puntarenas Province, has said that the Costa Rican Government will investigate the reasons which led the Nicaraguan National Guard to bomb the unpopulated Las Vueltas area yesterday afternoon. The president said that in line with those [findings], the pertinent presentations would be made to the OAS. President Carazo also said that Somoza should get out of Nicaragua and leave the Nicaraguan people in peace. In addition, asked about the Costa Rican Government's stand on the provisional Nicaraguan government, which is presently in San Jose, the president said that its status would be clarified after the OAS issues a resolution at the end of the OAS foreign ministers meeting currently underway in Washington. Let us listen to the president's statements in this regard:

[Begin Carazo recording, in progress] ...which led the Nicaraguan Government to act as it did. The Nicaraguan Government sought to distract attention from the efforts being made by a group of some 14 or 15 countries within the OAS to request the ouster of the Somoza regime. Consequently, in a desperate last-ditch effort, the Nicaraguan Government is seeking to internationalize its internal problems. That is all we can say at the moment. Fortunately, the event occurred in an unpopulated area and caused no material and certainly no personal damage. However, we must bear in mind that it is imperative for that regime, which is a threat to the peace of America, to disappear. It is no longer content with causing serious problems in Nicaragua; it wants to extend those problems to neighboring countries. Just yesterday afternoon, it was circulating rumors that columns of invaders had departed from here. The columns on Costa Rica's border are columns of newsmen. They are the eyewitnesses to what is occurring there. Therefore, in addition to the OAS officials, they can fully certify that we are not exerting pressure on Nicaragua at the present time. On the contrary, we are seeking an institutionalized solution--through the OAS--as the positive solution. We hope that the American nations will reach an agreement to halt this tremendous carnage in Nicaragua.

[Question] Mr President, President Somoza said that he is getting tired, that he is losing patience with Costa Rica.

[Answer] President Somoza is exhausting the patience of the world, because the entire world is turning against him. The logical thing would be for him to leave the Nicaraguan people in peace, as the great majority of countries are requesting, because a majority of 13 or 14 countries is a very large majority within the OAS. Somoza should see this and get out of Nicaragua, leaving the world, and particularly those poor, bleeding people, in peace.

[Question] What is the Costa Rican government's stand on the provisional Nicaraguan government junta?

[Answer] Our position is very clear.

We are awaiting the OAS resolution. We will wait and see if one is reached today or tomorrow at the latest. Afterward, we will gladly make an announcement in this regard. We feel that this is an interesting alternative for Nicaragua, one that is taking place within the climate of peace that we desire for that nation.

[Question] Nevertheless, the provisional junta opposes the position held by the United States.

[Answer] The provisional junta supports the thesis favored by the Costa Ricans. That is what is interesting to us.

PRESIDENT CARAZO COMMENTS ON OAS RESOLUTION

PA240438 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Interview by (William) Cespedes with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo Odio, on 23 June at the Presidential Palace--live]

[Text] [Question] We are here with President Rodrigo Carazo to ask his opinion about the decision made this afternoon at the OAS meeting.

[Answer] It is with pleasure that I give Radio Reloj's listeners my opinion of what I regard as a historic resolution by the OAS Latin America was faced with a confrontation over the Nicaraguan situation because we had neither learned about a human rights document prepared several months ago by a special commission, nor about the internal situation in that sister country. These things have finally been learned by two-thirds of the nations comprising the OAS. As the promoter of that resolution, Costa Rica must be proud because it has acted in accordance with the healthiest democratic principles, with the deepest institutional [word indistinct] and with the certainty that it is duly fulfilling its social responsibility.

[Question] Mr President, what position will the Costa Rican Government adopt regarding the Nicaraguan provisional government junta? Today at noon you told our listerners that once the OAS announced its resolution, you would announce the Costa Rican Government's stand.

[Answer] Certainly, with pleasure. We have decided that all future activities connected with Nicaragua must be carried out by common agreement among the nations which have promoted the OAS resolution we were discussing earlier. We have remained in close contact with the foreign ministries and governments of the friendly countries which have given their support to this decision so that, within a framework of normality and institutionality, everything can contribute to a final solution of Nicaragua's problems and so no single solution can become an obstacle to a definite solution of the problem. For this reason, we should try act as a group, rather than as individual nations.

[Question] Mr President, do you feel that General Somoza will now leave Nicaragua, as the OAS decided this afternoon, or do you believe that, on the contrary, this dicision will elicit the dictator's ire once again?

[Answer] Anything is possible. The important thing is that now the hemisphere is united against a regime which is now undeniably doomed. But everything is possible, which is why we must be very prudent. Since this victory has been so consistent and determined, all those countries which have participated in it should act so that peace and tranquility may return to Nicaragua soon.

[Question] Do you believe, Mr President, that General Somoza might now fulfill his threats against the Costa Rican Government, since, at the OAS session this afternoon, Costa Rica was once again accused of promoting subversion against Nicaragua?

[Answer] I cannot predict Mr Somoza's reactions, but I am sure that any effort in that direction would only make things worse for him. That is why I am sure that peace will continue to prevail in Costa Rica.

LANICA PLANE LANDS UNEXPECTEDLY AT SAN JOSE AIRPORT

PA231411 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] This is a last-minute report from Juan Santamaria International Airport: An airplane of the Nicaraguan Lanica Airline landed at the airport approximately 3 minutes ago. We do not know why the plane has arrived at Juan Santamaria airport. It is a 727 commercial plane of the Lanica Airline owned by Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza. The plane apparently overflew Las Mercedes International Airport in Managua and continued on to Juan Santamaria airport. Lanica has regular flights to Guatemala City and Miami. It is assumed that the plane was coming from Miami and that upon finding difficulties which prevented its landing at Las Mercedes International Airport it continued to San Jose. At this time, the plane is at a ramp in the airport and is being investigated by authorities.

Crew Requests Political Asylum

PA231721 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1644 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Attention: We are giving more details on the report that Hugo Espinoza gave a few minutes ago about the crew of the Lanica Airline plane which arrived at Juan Santamaria airport at 0745. The crew comprises eight members, including Captain Ocampo, the copilot, the flight engineer and an extra crew member who was flying as a passenger. There were 11 passengers on the flight, which began in Miami and was destined for Las Mercedes airport. As we reported earlier this morning, the captain, the copilot and flight engineer quickly left the 727 plane. According to the rest of the cabin crew, which includes the stewardesses and two pursers, they were not told that the plane was coming to Juan Santamaria airport.

At this time the cabin crew members are here at Juan Santamaria airport trying to arrange to return to Nicaragua or perhaps Guatemala, El Salvador or Miami, where Lanica has a base.

The ones who have deserted, those who brought the plane, are Captain Ocampo, who is [word indistinct] in Costa Rica but whose family is in Miami; the copilot, and the flight engineer. All three men are Nicaraguans. The extra crew member is Peruvian. He is a Peruvian pilot who flies for Lanica. He will return to Miami immediately aboard a Lacsa Airline flight. So not all of the crew deserted. Only the captain, copilot and flight engineer deserted and are asking for political asylum in Costa Rica. Right now they are in San Jose, making the request to the Public Security Ministry.

Meanwhile, the plane is still on the ramp at Juan Santamaria airport. Efforts are being made to get a new Lanica crew to come from Guatemala to take the plane to Miami.

U.S. MUST SEE NICARAGUANS CAN GOVERN SELVES

PA221940 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Commentary]

[Text] The United States has finally come to realize that Somoza is the cause of the Nicaraguan crisis. Why not then realize that democracy is possible in Nicaragua? Why not realize that the Nicaraguan people have the right to live in liberty? Past experience clearly shows that all nations are capable of a free and democratic government.

The same danger that was present in the case of Cuba exists today in the Nicaraguan problem. The U.S. State Department's stubbornness disillusions everyone. The United States does not need such frienas as Somoza, Batista and Perez Jimenez, politicians who used anticommunism to steal, to make fraudulent deals and to buy foreign support. That anticommunism is like the Marxism which claims the people are in power when they are only under the yoke of a dictatorship. Cuba is Marxism with dictatorship. Somoza is anticommunism with theft. The extremes--Cuba with Fidel and Nicaragua with Somoza--are bad for the continent and the world.

The United States is forcing Somoza to resign, but it must understand that the people now have the liberty to choose. Some progress has been made. Somoza's fall is irreversible. It is a matter of seconds. What is next is not much. The government junta must assume power as soon as possible. The political outlook is not that important at this time. What we must all stress is that reconstruction is a task of a people without ideologies or flags, a people who also need help. Those who help now and contribute to the new Nicaragua will be those most likely to win the respect and protection of the future government. This must be clearly understood by the U.S. people and government.

VISITING VENEZUELAN SENATORS BACK NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL JUNTA

PA241607 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Venezuelan senators who had an appointment with the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction Provisional Junta arrived here at noon today aboard a regular Lacsa flight. We are here to demonstrate to Costa Rica our sympathy and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in order to liberate Nicaragua from the yoke that has stained and massacred the Nicaraguan people; we have publicly recognized the political existence of the Nicaraguan provisional government, they said.

The leftist senators said that they will provide moral and material assistance to the Venezuelan [as heard] people. We will cooperate in any way, even with our lives. Our group of senators represents all the Venezuelan leftist parties. Venezuela should recognize the provisional government and sever relations with Nicaragua immediately.

The delegation of Venezuelan senators is headed by Senator Eloy Torres of the Movement to Socialism. Other members are Laureano Torrealba of the Socialist Vanguard, Oscar Bataglini Gonzalez of the Socialist League, Hector Mojica of the Communist Party, Hector Perez of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, Francisco Ramirez of the People Advance (EPA) and Cleve Ramirez. All of them are left-leaning. These are the Venezuelan senators who are in the country and who will also meet with the president of the republic.

EL SALVADOR

ECUADOREAN PLANE WITH WEAPONS MAKES EMERGENCY LANDING

PA240312 Paris AFP in Spanish 0248 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 23 Jun (AFP)--An Ecuadorean plane loaded with weapons, which was on its way to Nicaragua, made an emergency landing today at an airstrip at El Tamarindo beach resort, 150 km west of San Salvador. The report was confirmed for AFP by the National Guard at La Union, a city near the airport, but the military spokesman declined to give details, explaining that the incident is being handled by the high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. It was learned here today that the crew was transferred to San Salvador and the weapons were confiscated by the government. Government representatives are keeping silent about the plane's real destination. Civilian pilots who attempted to land at El Tamarindo reported that the airstrip has been closed by order of the Salvadoran Air Force and that strict military vigilance has been imposed in the area. It is not known whether the weapons were meant for Anastasio Somoza's regime or for the Sandinists.

Pilot Describes Arms Traffic

PA250158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0028 GMT 25 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 24 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--An Ecuadorean plane transporting arms for the Sandinists in Nicaragua made an emergency landing today at El Tamarindo airport, 190 km east of San Salvador in La Union Department, according to the Salvadoran defense minister. The C-47, with the markings "HCSJI" from an Ecuadorean airline, left the Costa Rican airport at El Coco at 0430 and headed for San Lorenzo in Honduras. The plane could not land there because the airstrip was covered with grazing cattle. Continuing the flight, Costa Rican pilot Carlos Solano Herrera realized that he was low on fuel and, therefore, decided to look for an airstrip near the Pacific coast. Thus, arriving at El Tamarindo in El Salvador. The pilot was accompanied by another Costa Rican, David Bermudez, and Rolando Nunez, a Honduran. The Salvadoran authorities arrested all 3 men and found 4,000 lbs of ammunition and a 73-mm cannon on the plane. The pilot said they were being paid $2,000 for every flight and that the arms traffic between Costa Rica and Nicaragua is intense. He said that in Nicaragua they are landing in Punta Nata, Carrillo, Dolores, Samara and other places and that they are using DC-6 and DC-3 planes. They said that the arms are provided by Panama and Venezuela, sent to Costa Rica and then dispatched to certain points in Nicaragua and Honduras.

The Salvadoran Army General Staff informed the Ecuadorean Government that it can claim the plane after completing the necessary legal requirements. Meanwhile, the three crewmembers of the plane remain under arrest.

GUATEMALA

4-DEGREE EARTHQUAKE SHAKES NORTHWEST REGION

PA221753 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 22 Jun (AFP)--An earthquake registering 4 on the international Mercalli scale struck here at 0032 (0632 GMT) and lasted 45 seconds.

The epicenter was located at Oaxaca, Mexico, 350 km from Guatemala City.

The quake was felt with greater intensity in northwestern Guatemala on the border with Mexico. There was alarm among the residents of the region but no damage has been reported. So far this year, 30 quakes have been registered in Guatemala.

NICARAGUA

SOMOZA SAYS HE'LL STAY IN NICARAGUA EVEN IF HE STEPS DOWN

PA231921 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1741 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 23 Jun (EFE)--Gen Anastasio Somoza has no intention of leaving Nicaragua and, even if he had to step down--though he fears he might be assassinated--he believes his friends would give him adequate protection. That is what the Nicaraguan president told Quito Radio Tarqui today in a telephone interview from Managua. Somoza said he is not counting the number of people who have died during skirmishes between the National Guard and the Sandinist army and that the killing of the Nicaraguan people is unjustified, but "it is right for the soldiers to defend themselves from assassins armed by enemy governments."

Regarding the OAS consultative meeting, the president said he is 'patiently" awaiting its decisions, which "will have to abide by the constitution." He admitted the possibility of stepping down through OAS pressure but, if that happens, he said he will remain in his home in Nicaragua. He also admitted that he is afraid he might be assassinated when he steps down but voiced confidence that his friends in Nicaragua will protect him. Regarding his alleged trial as a "prisoner of war" if the Sandinist army wins, Somoza offered to treat the Sandinists as common criminals.

Asked if he is satisfied with what "he has done for the Nicaraguan people," General Somoza answered, "I have sought their welfare as shown by the doubling of per capita income in the past 10 years." He added that he is defending himself from the "communist threat," which has been proved by the capture of Cuban rifles.

He depicted his country's current situation as "calm" and said he is trying "to normalize it." He claimed that the National Guard offensive has reduced the insurgent group to 5 percent of Managua and that the resistance pocket will be overrun by tomorrow. According to Somoza, the National Guard is counterattacking in Matagalpa and recovering part of the city. In Esteli "the enemy has also been defeated" while in Leon military forces have surrounded the city. In the south, he said, the guard has repelled three invasions and forced the Sandinist army to retreat to the border, where "not even flies can get through."

According to the Nicaraguan president, there can be no talk of an imminent defeat for the government forces. He said the Sandinists lack "ammunition and initiative."

He voiced surprise at Ecuador's break of diplomatic relations with his regime "because the ruling military junta was doing a fine job by returning to democratic rule." Somoza finally revealed that his personal wealth might be estimated at about $100 million but that the armed conflict has brought it to nought because, ironically, he had invested it "in the country."

SOMOZA, PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REACT TO OAS DECISION

Somoza To Hold News Conference

PA241624 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun (AFP)--A top government source told AFP that President Anastasio Somoza will announce here today his decision to remain in power. A news conference, in which General Somoza is to reply to the OAS decision yesterday demanding that he abandon power, is expected momentarily at the presidential bunker. The military situation remained stalemated but the rebel objective of disrupting the economy, destabilizing the country and isolating Somoza's regime internationally appears to have been achieved. According to government sources, the OAS resolution, which demands that the president resign, is inapplicable because a vacuum would be created that no group can fill. These sources argue that the democratic opposition is disorganized and the country would be left at the mercy of Sandinism. Under these circumstances, the only option is to continue the war that is destroying the country, all observers said. According to influential government circles, the failure of the U.S. proposal to send a peacekeeping force will make the war continue anyway even if Somoza steps down.

Even official circles describe the economic situation as disastrous. According to reports, it has not been possible to plant any cotton and the coffee harvest is in danger. These are the two basic pillars of Nicaragua's economy and exports. The coffee harvest should begin in September but the plantations are abandoned.

The war continued to be centered in the country's main cities. However, there is virtual chaos in the entire countryside.

It is not known if President Somoza will propose any formula in view of the OAS demand.

President Will 'Fight to Death'

PA241903 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1838 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun 79 (LATIN)--In his first statement since the OAS resolution recommending replacement of his government, President Anastasio Somoza said, "I will fight to the death." Somoza spoke today over a Central America radio network headed by the Honduran radio station HRN [La Voz de Honduras].

Regarding the OAS resolution, Somoza merely said "it's sheer rubbish because it has no teeth; it cannot dictate to this government because of the principle of nonintervention." He said, "The National Guard is winning this war and will fight to the end to keep communism from taking over this country." He added that if the OAS resolution to halt the flow of arms, ammunition and fighters to Nicaragua were observed, the Nicaraguan army would be able to reestablish order quickly. General Somoza said the Nicaraguan Government has a mutual defense treaty with the United States and that he could invoke this treaty "not to perpetuate my own power but to preserve freedom in Nicaragua."

Addressing the peoples of other Central American countries, he said: "There is too much propaganda against the Somozas. They are using the fact that I am a Somoza as a pretext, but the real reason is that they are trying to introduce communism. I recommend that Central American countries [begin] thinking about their freedom, because they might lose it." Asked what he would do if the 17 countries that voted for the OAS resolution, including the United States, break relations with his government, he replied: "I would do what the Cuban Government did."

A few hours after Somoza spoke, in the early morning hours, an unidentified plane flew over Managua and was fired at from the various National Guard positions in the city. However, residents of the eastern neighborhoods saw the plane drop certain objects accompanied by flares over Managua's northeastern sectors occupied by the guerrillas. No Nicaraguan Air Force fighters were sent after it. The National Guard this morning continued its efforts to evict the guerrillas from their strongholds in the eastern sector of the capital. According to residents of nearby neighborhoods, the National Guard was meeting with strong resistance and its advance was very slow.

Meanwhile, reports from residents of various cities indicate that the Sandinists were able to achieve important advances over the past few hours in cities close to Managua, such as Masaya, 26 km south of the capital, Diriamba, 40 km from Managua and Jinotepe, 45 km from Managua. Ocotal, 227 km north of the capital, near the border with Honduras, is still in the hands of the National Guard but is seriously threatened by Sandinist forces occupying neighboring towns. The same situation prevails in Chinandega, 132 km northwest of Managua, some residents said.

Political observers feel the government's forces may become demoralized as a result of the OAS declaration and that this situation would be seized on by the Sandinists to launch their announced final assault on Managua.

Further Statements 'More Conciliatory'

PA242112 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2004 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Excerpts] Managua, 24 Jun (LATIN)--Nicaraguan President Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle said today that he is willing to consider proposals from countries interested in solving the crisis in this country according to the resolution approved by the OAS yesterday. The statement, read by Somoza Debayle over a radio and television network at noon today, reflected a more conciliatory attitude than the one he displayed in statements made earlier today over a Central American radio network headed by the Honduran station Lo Voz de Honduras.

In his second statement today, Somoza Debayle said: "I would like to express to all Nicaraguans and to the peoples of the world my government's willingness to receive proposals from the OAS member countries that have a true interest in the peaceful solution of the problems facing the Nicaraguan people today, so that we can begin to immediately discuss the foundations for a solution to the present crisis through democratic, just and permanent formulas." Somoza also referred to the resolution adopted yesterday at the 17th OAS consultative meeting which, in its first point, demands the immediate and definitive replacement of the Somozist regime. Somoza Debayle said that the resolution is interventionist because it proposes the overthrow of the government that he heads.

He added that, in his opinion, the most serious thing is that most of the arms being used by the Sandinists in Nicaragua have been supplied by the Cuban Government, via Costa Rica and Panama and that the OAS did not pay enough attention to this in order for peace to prevail and to avoid communist penetration in the continent.

The resolution approved by 17 governments attending the consultative meeting demands the replacement of the Somoza Debayle regime, the installation of a democratic government in Nicaragua comprising the main opposition groups, reflecting the free will of the Nicaraguan people. In its document, the OAS also decided to urge the member countries to make efforts to facilitate a lasting and peaceful solution to the Nicaraguan problem... scrupulously respecting the principle of nonintervention and abstaining from any action which may be incompatible with the peaceful and lasting solution of the problem.

Failure of Vance Proposal Noted

PA242113 Paris AFP in Spanish 2016 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 24 Jun (AFP)--Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza today rejected the OAS resolution demanding his withdrawal from governemnt. Somoza described the decision as an attempt to intervene in Nicaraguan affairs to overthrow his government which, he says, is legally constituted. He noted that the OAS resolution is not binding on Nicaragua.

Somoza said, however, that he is prepared to listen to any initiative by any American nation which is sincerely disposed toward seeking a peaceful, democratic, speedy and permanent solution for Nicaragua. He added that the joint action by American countries in which communist influence predominates made U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's proposal fail. According to Somoza, this proposal would have rapidly pacified Nicaragua.

Somoza ended by again praising the Nicaraguan National Guard which, he said, is heroically spilling its blood in a decisive struggle against communism.

Commentary Attacks OAS

PA232021 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0246 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Commentary: "OAS Gullibility or Lack of Foresight"]

[Text] In his last message to Congress, the president of the republic, Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle, reiterated Nicaragua's confidence in the OAS and all Nicaraguans' conviction that the political will of its members would be followed in upholding the principles which guarantee nations against any aggression and safeguard their freedom, sovereignty and independence from any kind of intervention.

Nicaragua's position in this respect is clear: Its loyalty to the principles established by the inter-American system. However, the people and government of Nicaragua [words indistinct] because the governments of countries like Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, taking cover behind an alleged noninterventionist attitude, are not only openly helping those trying to overthrow a legitimately established government, but are engaged in supplying arms to the Sandino-communist front serving the interests and ambitions of world domination of international communism.

Nicaragua is bleeding, its economy ruined and Nicaraguans dying uselessly because of the infamous, terrorist and inhuman guerrillas.

In the meantime, the governments of Costa Rica, Mexico, Panama, the United States and the Andean countries, heeding the well-coordinated campaign carried out by the international left, on the one hand complain about the victims and overlook the misfortune of the people who really suffer, while on the other hand they treat the aggressors very kindly and encourage the bloodthirsty appetite of the Sandino-communists. The latter in just 9 months have brought more pain, death, repression, terror, disaster and desperation than all the earthquakes and wars that Central America has ever had throughout its history.

It is true that the OAS instruments and mechanisms have proved efficient in the past. But when the spirit of solidarity disappears, giving way to provocation and animosity against a government, it is absolutely impossible to invoke the use of those instruments and to talk about hemispheric security or inter-American coexistence. This and nothing else has become obvious at the current OAS meeting, in which a biased attitude prevails and public homage is rendered to the gods of death and destruction in a frightful display of idolatry.

However, we must continue struggling to defend the principles defining the spirit of the hemispheric community and also create awareness that it is not too late for it and that elements responding to outside powers are involved in the Nicaraguan conflict. Our country's fate must be decided by the Nicaraguans and no one else. We Nacaraguans really know what is happening in Nicaragua; only the Nicaraguans and thousands of persons who have been the victims of the bloodthirsty cruelty of the Sandino-communists know what is happening in Nicaragua.

We are directly experiencing the depth and [word indistinct] of our suffering. All Nicaraguans know that what the Sandino-communists call the liberation of the Nicaraguan people is nothing but a clumsy lie because, without having assumed power yet, they are showing that they would install a tyranny more repressive than Castro's Cuba, which the OAS gullibility or lack of foresight have closed and continues to close [words indistinct]. Consequently, the Nicaraguans are ready to [words indistinct] to always say: No to [word indistinct]! No to Intervention by any Nation! No to the Infamy Against Our Country! No to the [word indistinct] which Throws Our People in the Hands of the Executioner Who Causes the Agony of So Many Nations in the World on Behalf of the Marxist-Leninist Utopia!

FSLN Grateful to Some Countries

PA231831 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Nicaraguan brothers and peoples of the world: Somozism has been completely isolated at the meeting of OAS foreign ministers. Similarly, proposals for a way out aimed at intervention have been harshly criticized by friendly countries such as Mexico, Panama, Jamaica, Grenada, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries. The gorilla military regimes like those of El Salvador, Paraguay and Guatemala--which have been supporting Somoza--were left in a ridiculous position, with their common genocidal tendency in evidence. The position of Panama, Mexico, Grenada, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries strengthens our struggle and our sacred right to solve our problems by ourselves, without foreign interference. The goal of doing away forever with 45 years of tyrannical rule, the necessary and indispensable goal of eliminating the Somozist National Guard as an institution in the service of the dictatorship and foreign interests, the dismantling of Somoza's Liberal Party as a Somoza institution and organization serving his personal interests and those of his closest thieves, and the establishment of a Government of National Reconstruction representing the true interests of the Nicaraguan people in a climate of peace and freedom are ideals shared by friendly countries and the [word indistinct] hope of our people and our organization.

The position held by Panama, Mexico, Jamaica, Grenada, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries is dramatic because it is a dignified position, because the right of self-determination cannot be violated by any country with meddling intentions only to preserve a situation that will continue to protect its strategic interests without any acceptance. The Nicaraguan people and our organization, the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], recognize that the position of the governments of Mexico, Panama, Jamaica, Grenada, Costa Rica and the Andean Pact countries involves the fundamental interest of defending our right of self-determination, the right we have exercised of forming a Government of National Reconstruction, and the sovereign right to win freedom and democracy. Independent of the outcome of the 17th meeting of OAS foreign ministers, we will continue to feel profound revolutionary gratitude toward the parties which have respected and defended our non-negotiable right to self-determination for which, if necessary, we will sacrifice our lives as has been demonstrated by Sandino's sons. Long Live International Solidarity With Our Struggle! Long Live Our Right to Self-Determination and Freedom! Hands off Nicaragua! Long Live the FSLN! Free Fatherland or Death!

Reconstruction Government Issues Communique

PA240405 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0258 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Communique No 8 to Nicaragua and the world issued by the junta members of the Government of National Reconstruction on 24 June 1979--read by announcer]

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction junta [junta de Gobierno de Reconstruction Nacional] of the Republic of Nicaragua declares:

1. That it views with satisfaction the decision made this afternoon by the 17th OAS consultative meeting.

2. This resolution clearly preserves the right of self-determination of the peoples of Nicaragua who are up in arms against the Somozist dictatorship, dismissing any type of individual or collective intervention and recognizing our people's [word indistinct] right to overthrow the old tyranny and achieve its definitive liberation.

3. The resolution of the 17th OAS consultative meeting signifies the moral and poltical isolation of the most frightful genocidal dictatorship ever known to America.

4. The Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua appreciates the solidarity with our cause expressed during the 17th OAS consultative meeting debates and considers that the resolution adopted should hasten the end of 45 years of tyranny and dictatorship by the Somozist dynasty.

5. The Government of National Reconstruction junta of the Republic of Nicaragua now only awaits the recognition of all free and democratic countries as the genuine representative of all the sectors that have fought to the end against a regime which is the shame of all humanity. Nicaragua will be free in the will of its people! Long live the heroic people of Nicaragua!

Year of national liberation, 23 June 1979

Government of National Reconstruction junta of the Republic of Nicaragua

[Signed] Violeta de Chamorro, Sergio Ramirez, Alfonso Robelo, Moises Hassan and Daniel Ortega

Junta Members Interviewed

PA241233 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0304 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Interview with members of the Goverment of National Reconstruction Junta of Nicaragua--Live]

[Text] [Sergio Ramirez] I think the great achievement for the Nicaraguan people is that any possibility of armed or political intervention in Nicaragua was ruled out today. And this is a great triumph, not only for Nicaragua but for all of Latin America. I think the policy of gunboats, the policy of landing marines, has been completely ended on the Latin American scene. And the right of self-determination, for which the Nicaraguans have struggled for so many months and years, is recognized today absolutely by the majority of the OAS countries.

[Question] What do you think Somoza will do now regarding the OAS resolution?

[Ramirez] Well, his first reaction has been to order indiscriminate bombings of defenseless parts of Managua. This afternoon Somoza's planes have been dropping 1,000 pound bombs on the city; it has been hard hit by these bombings, which were going on up to 1800. It is a reaction of sheer madness.

[Question] What do you think would have to be done (?about) Somoza before he ends up destroying the people?

[Ramirez] Well, isolating him is very important, but the struggle of the Nicaraguan peoples themselves will produce the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship. We [words indistinct] of the struggle being waged by our people to demand that no country such as the United States can intervene with a peacekeeping force, but also no other country must come to [word indistinct] us the campaign of the people, because that is also dangerous. Our decision is to free ourselves from the dictatorship on our own, and for this we only need political and moral solidarity.

[Question] Thank you, Sergio Ramirez. Now Alfonso Robelo, another junta member of the Government of National Reconstruction, discusses the OAS decision.

[Robelo] I think the results of the OAS meeting today are a veritable triumph for democratic people and governments of Latin America ,who have faithfully interpreted the will of the Nicaraguan people, who are struggling in unity to overcome one of the most opprobrious dictatorships of this hemisphere in history. We really feel satisfied, as was expressed by our ambassador, father Miguel D'Escoto. As far as I can remember, this is one of the few decisions in which the OAS has taken a direct, straight stance against a regime that is totally opposed to the people.

[Question] Thank you, Alfonso Robelo

RADIO REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF FIGHTING THROUGHOUT COUNTRY

[Editorial Report WA/PA] San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1512 GMT on 22 June reports that FSLN guerrillas carried out "a strong harassment action" against Somozist forces that morning, attacking National Guard Patrols about 1 ½ km from the bunker, using "a light armored vehicle." The broadcast further notes "bitter fighting" in the Rigueiro, El Dorado, San Cristobal, Maximo Jerez, Pio XII, La Luz and Rio Sol neighborhoods. It adds: "Everything seems to indicate that the forces which counterattacked the National Guard came from the lake area." According to Paris AFP in English at 1623 GMT, government planes that morning again attacked FLSN rebels east of Managua and in the El Dorado sector, and the remaining staff of the Intercontinental Hotel evacuated during the night.

Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 1920 GMT reports: "The fight for control of Managua resumed sharply this afternoon when national guardsmen attacked Sandinists entrenched at the intersections of the major streets in the northeastern section"; heavy fighting was heard in other neighborhoods as well. The transmission further notes that the FSLN forces responded with machinegun fire "after an evening of clashes in other areas with the onset of an apparent counteroffensive" by Somoza's forces. It then reports that according to presidency Information Secretary Rafael Cano, a 14-truck FSLN Convoy that crossed the border from Costa Rica the day before was attacked and retreated to the border.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1945 GMT observes that the situation on the northern border "has become quite tense in the past few minutes. A Nicaraguan Air Force jet flew over Las Vueltas. The so-called supersonic plane strafed this area where the Costa Rican Civil Guard is located. The Civil Guard took up positions this morning to prevent the entry of Sandinists and national guardsmen into Costa Rican territory in view of the intensification of hostilities early this morning with the announcement of a new National Guard offensive." The same station says at 0100 GMT on 23 June that "in spite of the attacks on the sourthern front's rear guard, the Sandinist Front's advance toward Rivas continues." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 0100 GMT carries an FSLN bulletin, which says that FSLN control over Rivas Department "increases daily," adding that the day before FSLN forces seized a town located 30 km from the Penas Blancas border post, as well as the towns of San Herminio, Boca de Sabala, and La Flor. "This morning, columns of the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front fought fiercely with Somozist troops in La Virgen."

Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 1200 GMT on 23 June says that in Diriamba "at 2200 yesterday the genocidal guard garrison was completely taken over and burned." In Managua, the broadcast goes on, the bombing continued intense after 1500 the day before, with Las Americas Cuatro the worst hit neighborhood, and heavy fighting breaking out in Las Mercedes at 1700. According to Panama City ACAN in spanish at 1425 GMT, National Guard public relations chief Col Aquiles Aranda told ACAN-EFE that the Sandinists "continue to control neighborhoods in eastern Managua, while in southern Nicaragua the offensive by a very well-armed Sandinist column continues to be halted." Quoting Press Secretary Rafael Cano, the transmission continues: "The 'Bravo task force' in charge of the defense of Rivas repelled a new "invasion" from Costa Rica. This 'invasion was denied by the San Jose goverrment." The transmission notes fighting in Rivas, where the Sandinists have advanced about 20 km.

San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1730 GMT reports that the National Guard lobbed mortar shells on the Nicaraguan side of Penas Blancas at 0900, but "the border is relatively calm now." It adds: "It was also reported that at 0100 today Nicaraguan Congress President Cornelio Hueck was executed by FSLN members on his own farm in Rivas." Paris AFP in English at 1900 GMT quotes "guerilla leaders" as saying that FSLN guerrillas are "preparing to bring the main body of their forces from the north to Managua in the second phase of their push" to overthrow Somoza. The transmission continues: "The capital was quiet early today with sporadic shooting confined to the east of the city, especially the northeastern quarter of Ciudad Jardin," where residents reported that large parts of Ciudad Jardin had been recaptured by government troops along with San Jose Orienta and Paraisito, also in the north of the city. "The guerrillas however seemed to be holding firm in their main positions in the city's El Dorado and Don Bosco quarters."

According to Panama City ACAN in Spanish at 2027 GMT on 23 June, the National Guard Office of Legal and Public Relations "reported today that soldiers loyal to General Somoza's government killed approximately 86 Sandinists and wounded more than 40 more along the Costa Rican border the day before," and that the guard seized weapons and other war materiel from "members of the international brigade, who invaded this country from Costa Rica." The transmission also notes reports that military patrols dislodged guerrillas who had been occupying the Ciudad Jardin housing development. It adds: "The situation in Leon Department reportedly remains unchanged.... The situation in Matagalpa is reportedly unchanged. In most neighborhoods, the Sandinist brigades continue to constantly harass government troops."

Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua at 0300 GMT on 24 June reports that the National Guard tried to enter the 14 September neighborhood of Managua, but was repelled and suffered "many casualties." It continues: "Our comrades on the Ulises Tapia Eastern Front have reported that 40 confirmed casualties were inflicted on the National Guard in Diriamba during the takeover of the garrison there. The Rigoberto Lopez Perez Western Front reports from Chinandega that the Somozist enemy has been dislodged from all positions in that city. The city is under FSLN control. We have also received reports from the Carlos Fonseca Amador Northern Front revealing that the Sixto Rivas squadron of the FSLN air force bombed military installations at the Matagalpa garrison this morning." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1330 GMT on 24 June cites reports of "heavy fighting at dawn today in Managua," adding that at 0300 FSLN light planes tried to attack Somoza's bunker. "The National Guard continues attacking guerrilla positions in Managua's eastern districts, but reliable sources said most of the high-ranking Sandinist guerrillas were pulling out of the city. Another source said some lower-ranking FSLN guerrillas and young sympathizers may be fighting there from entrenched positions. If things continue the way they are, the National Guard may seize full control of Managua within 3 or 4 days, the source said." San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 2254 GMT reports heavy bombing by Somoza's planes of Managua at that moment, adding that "Somoza's radio station" is urging residents to evacuate certain areas as rapidly as possible.

According to San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish at 1426 GMT, a "festive climate" reigns in Masaya, where the FSLN forces overcame "the remaining pockets of National Guard resistance. Masaya is practically free this morning." The broadcast adds: "It was also reported that fighting took place in Chichigalpa last night and this morning and the FSLN recaptured the city." The same station carries an FSLN bulletin at 2112 GMT on 24 June, which reports heavy fighting near Ocotal, in which FSLN forces inflicted 25 casualties on the guard and forced the rest to flee. The bulletin goes on: "Almost the entire city of Esteli is under the control of our forces." In Managua, according to the bulletin, "today there has been a considerable advance in the positions maintained in those sectors where the FSLN is in almost total control." It concludes: "Early this morning, the Carlos Ullos and Victor Rivas Gomez Sandinist air squads shelled the installations of the Somozist guard's southern headquarters, located in (?Sibalsa) near the town of La Virgen in Rivas Department," causing "considerable damage."

RADIO SANDINO SCORES CARTER, VANCE FOR SOMOZA SUPPORT

PA231743 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[From "El Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] President Jimmy Carter, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and other U.S. Government officials have shown concern at newsman Bill Stewart's heinous slaying. Radio Sandino feels that those officials' concern is justified because we regret that the tyrant's gangsters killed a correspondent who was doing his duty. What we do not understand, however, is that while Somoza bombed the civilian population and caused thousands upon thousands of deaths, Mr Carter and Mr Vance not only remained indifferent but even recommended the granting of a $66-million IMF loan to the tyrant. Some of those dollars that the tyrant has been able to collect have been used to purchase more arms and ammunition to massacre Nicaraguans. It would not be surprising if ammunition purchased with those dollars was used by the assassins in Somoza's service to slay newsman Bill Stewart.

FSLN WILL REQUEST COMMUNIST AID IF DEMOCRACIES REFUSE

PA222330 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2221 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 22 Jun (EFE)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] will request communist aid to rebuild Nicaragua only if the democratic nations refuse to help, Eden Pastora, Commander Cero, warned today.

During an interview published by EL TIEMPO, Eden Pastora warned that "we will approach communism--Russian, Chinese or Cuban--only if, at the end of our struggle, we do not receive aid from the so-called democratic nations." Commander Cero said that he had asked Fidel Castro for aid and that Castro had replied, "the best help I can give you is not to help you."

Pastora said that the Sandinist guerrillas purchased their weapons on the European black market. "It is not true that the Chinese weapons, which Somoza has taken from the Sandinists and exhibited, were given to us by some communist country," he said. "However, it is true that we have obtained the most efficient weapons possible, including bazookas, mortars, heavy machineguns and grenades," he said.

The Sandinist guerrilla also said that, at the end of the war, the people will judge the enemies in the armed forces and in Somoza's government. "However, we do not think, as has been the case of the ayatollah in Iran, that the execution of more Nicaraguans will help rebuild the country," Pastora said. "At the end of the struggle, many of Somoza's murderers will flee with him and we shall not be able to try them," he added.

Commander Cero, the most important man in the Nicaraguan guerrilla movement, denied that there had been any break in FSLN unity. "We are more united than ever. This has been attained by accepting the decisions of the majority," Pastora said. "The last declaration issued by our group urged all Nicaraguan sectors to create a joint national government and to prepare the country to hold just elections, as the people deserve," he explained.

Eden Pastora said that the U.S. Government is very undecided about Anastasio Somoza and Nicaragua, especially in matters related to economic or military aid. "The U.S. Government has not yet decided what to do with Somoza. At times it helps him and then suddenly it withdraws this assistance and gives it in another manner," he emphasized.

Finally, Pastora said, "as far as I am concerned the struggle will end the day tyranny no longer exists in Nicaragua. The reconstruction of the country will be left to the young."

JUNTA APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO CHANNEL FOREIGN AID TO PEOPLE

PA241544 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The Government of National Reconstruction has named a committee to channel all aid from friendly governments to the people of Nicaragua. Costa Rican radio reports that the junta issued a resolution announcing that the following persons make up the committee: Emilio Baltodano, Gertrudis de Ramirez, Indiana de Robelo, Freddy (Pin) and Orlando (Urola). Various governments of Latin America and elsewhere have told our Sandinist government that theyare willing to help solve the serious economic problems the corrupt and genocidal Somozist regime has left us.

NATIONAL GUARD SCORES CARAZO ADMINISTRATION

PA221356 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0226 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[News bulletin issued by office of the secretary of press and information of the presidency of the republics--read by announcer]

[Text] How long will this go on, Mr Carazo Odio?

A communique issued by the Nicaraguan National Guard has just denounced to the Nicaraguan people and the free people of the world another irresponsible act in violation of international law committed by the Government of Costa Rica presided over by Mr Rodrigo Carazo Odio.

A red and white push-pull pirate plane from Costa Rica attacked nonmilitary objectives, such as a hospital, a health center, a school and several neighborhoods in the suburbs of Managua, where only unarmed civilians, workers, middle-class persons and thousands of defenseless people live.

The Nicaraguan civil aviation and military authorities noticed that four push-pull Cessna planes arrived recently in Costa Rica from Veracruz, Mexico. All the pilots of these planes are U.S. mercenaries.

The registry numbers of three of these planes are M-12805, flown by Richard (Petty) and Tom (Prest), M-12765, flown by Z. (Townley) and Lafayette Anderson, and M-13105, flown by Larry (Scouter) and Terry (Thyerhen). Presumably one of these is the aircraft that came from Costa Rica and, piloted by unscrupulous and criminal mercenaries, unloaded its murderous bombs on defenseless children, women, old people and wounded, ill and feeble persons.

The indignation and repudiation of the people of Managua and all Nicaraguans who love their fatherland is lifted in protest to all men and women of conscience in the world. It is an angry protest at Carazo Odio's government, which every day is compromising the Costa Rican people more and more, which every day gives more proof of its criminal conduct, which every day degrades more and more the traditional Costa Rican image of civilized, fraternal and democratic people, which every day tries to aggravate the differences between Nicaraguans and Costa Ricans--two peoples who have always been friends and brothers, two peoples who, because of history, geography and common ideals, have the same destiny and future.

As a result, we appeal from the bottom of our hearts, not to Carazo Odio's government, which history has already marked as perfidious and treacherous, but to [words indistinct] good neighbors and Central American unity. We appeal to all Costa Ricans, to their intelligence, understanding, commonsense and good nature, because there is abundant proof of the outrageous complicity between Carazo Odio and the Sandino-communist guerrilla rabble. This complicity does not hurt General Somoza's government; it hurts only the Nicaraguan people, Nicaraguan property, workers, progress, freedom, peace, the security of the homes of each and every Nicaraguan, and strengthens the Nicaraguan determination to live always under a democratic regime guaranteeing equal opportunities and social justice for all.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MAY BE ESTABLISHED IN LEON

PA241440 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1330 GMT 24 Jun 79 PA

[Text] The new Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua may be installed in Nicaraguan territory in the next few hours.

Other dispatches from Managua indicate that probably in the next few hours the new provisional government will be actually set up in Nicaraguan territory. The place mentioned is Leon, which has been under Sandinist control for 20 days. Leon is Nicaragua's second largest city. It may be the place where the provisional reconstruction government of Nicaragua will be established.

SANDINISTS ISSUE WARNING TO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

PA231541 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0300 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Ordinance issued by Joint National Leadership of Sandinist National Liberation Front "somewhere in Nicaragua" on 22 June 1979]

[Text] The Joint National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] hereby informs the Nicaraguan people that all of the country's public buildings have been declared military targets for the Sandinist forces. For this reason, we warn public employees not to allow themselves to be deceived by the appeals being made to them by the government radio to report to their working places, because the murderous Somoza guard wants to use them as shields for its wornout forces. Therefore, beginning with the broadcasting of the present ordinance, we do not guarantee the physical safety of anyone staying inside the National Palace, the civic center or any other public office either in Managua or in the departments. FSLN squads or its air force may attack the aforementioned military targets at any time.

Free Fatherland or Death!

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT MEMBER, FLSN OFFICER INTERVIEWED

PA221456 Paris AFP in Spanish 1059 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[By Claude Urraca]

[Text] Managua, 22 Jun (AFP)-- The only solution the Sandinist Front will accept to the Nicaragua crisis is the installation in power of the already-created 5-member provisional government and the demobilization of the National Guard, Moises Hassan, member of the provisional government, told AFP here. Hassan is also a member of the United People's Movement (MPU), which is made up of Nicaraguan leftist organizations. Hassan told AFP: We will fight to the death to install that government, and if a peace force is sent by the OAS to separate the two sides and to seek a solution other than Somoza's departure and the installation of a provisional government, we will consider this a belligerent act and we will fight against it.

The interview with the 36-year-old Hassan, who wears glasses and has a short beard, was held in a sparsely furnished house in the Managua neighborhood of El Dorado, which the National Guard unsuccessfully tried to recover on Tuesday. Hassan was accompanied by Julio Lopez, MPU executive secretary, who was smoking a big cigar, and two of the three members of the insurrection's staff, Carlos Nunez and Comrade Rodrigo.

We have created a coalition government of various political factions to show the world that we want to reconstruct the country together rather than impose an ideology, Hassan added. Obviously this government will only be a transitional one; we plan to hold democratic elections 1 or 2 years after it is installed, he stressed.

Carlos Nunez, about 30 and wearing a combat uniform and a Che Guevara-style beret, explained: After the failure of the September insurrection we held a meeting and concluded that only one of the Sandinist factions could never overthrow dictator Somoza and that therefore the only solution was to present a united front against the dictatorship.

Furthermore, he added, we are convinced that the Sandinist Front has become more united since the current struggle began. Regarding the current military situation Carlos Nunez said the attack in southern Nicaragua by a column from Costa Rica was not aimed at advancing, but at bogging down the largest possible number of troops a few kilometers from the border in order to weaken other fronts of the Somoza army. He added that the Sandinist troops have been ordered to infiltrate gradually in the south around the two flanks of the front and to advance to the north. Regarding the situation in the cities in northern Nicaragua, Nunez indicated that Sandinist troops are concentrating there to march on Managua. He stressed that after the 1972 earthquake, Managua was rebuilt in such a way that it facilitates the action of the National Guard in case of an insurrection. Twice during the interview submachinegun fire could be heard very close by, apparently directed at a sniper. Twice Nunez went to the door with a Polish-made submachinegun, ready to protect us.

SANDINISTS REPORTEDLY EXECUTE SIX GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

PA230151 Buenos Aires LATIN 0133 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[By David Cemlyn Jones]

[Excerpts] Managua, 22 Jun (LATIN)--The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] reported here today that it had executed six government officials. An FSLN communique said that the six men killed were previously accused of being enemies of the people of and of cooperating with the government, although it did not say when the sentences were carried out. The executed men were a radio commentator, the Nicaraguan chief of customs, his son, his bodyguard and two members of the secret police. The communique claims that two other men who were on trial were acquitted.

AIR FORCE COMMANDER'S WIFE REPORTEDLY HELD HOSTAGE BY FSLN

PA222338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2150 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 22 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The local newspaper LA PRENSA announced today that the wife and children of Nicaraguan Air Force Commander Gen Orlando Zeledon are being held hostage by the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN). The paper says that, according to several travelers who have arrived from Nicaragua, Reina Maria Martinez de Zeledon and her three children were captured by the Sandinist guerrillas in Somotillo and are being held there as hostages.

Mrs Zeledon was born in Somotillo, while her husband, the Nicaraguan Air Force commander, is from Villanueva. Both towns are located in Chinandega Department, Nicaragua. According to LA PRENSA, Mrs Zeledon went to Somotillo after the fighting in Managua began. The guerrillas located her there after seizing the town earlier this week. The newspaper adds that the Somotillo headquarters is under siege and that the rebels have cut off its water supply and electricity and have been subjecting it to sniper fire. The paper claims that the commander of Somotillo, whose last name in Andrade, has been captured by the Sandinists along with six other national guardsmen. The Honduran paper also reports that all of northern Nicaragua, between the Guasaule customs post on the Honduran border and Somotillo, is now under rebel control.

MALMIERCA DENOUNCES U.S. INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

FL221033 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpt] Isidoro Malmierca, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of foreign relations, has stressed the need for all peoples to raise their voices against the U.S. attempts to intervene militarily in Nicaragua. Foreign Minister Malmierca made the appeal at a press conference held yesterday before the participants in the fourth Latin American journalists seminar. Referring to the North Americans' meddling attitude, Malmierca affirmed that the times when the dirty flag of the Organization of American States could be used to cover up imperialism's interventions in the continent are gone forever. He also mentioned the possibility that an independent government, a legitimate representative of the Nicaraguan people, could request its admission into the nonalined movement during the next summit conference.

ICAP MEETING OF SOLIDARITY WITH FSLN STRUGGLE

FL231204 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN] has been held at the main offices of the Cuban Institute for Friendship with Peoples (ICAP). Comrade Rene Rodriguez Cruz, president of the institute, was the main speaker. Rodriguez Cruz emphasized the Cuban people's solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's struggle led by the FSLN. He also urged all the world's progressive organizations and peoples to condemn the planned North American military intervention. Comrade (William Gonzalez), representative of the FSLN in Cuba; (Humberto Gonzalez), representative of the Farabundo Marti Forces of El Salvador; and other leaders of Latin American revolutionary parties, organizations and movements presided over the meeting.

Armed Forces Support

FL231209 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Revolutionary Armed Forces (FAR) support the cause of the Nicaraguan people. FAR commanders, officers, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers have held a meeting in which the Cuban Foreign Ministry statement [of 19 June] was read. Col Francisco Cruz, directorate chief of the ministry of the FAR, made the closing remarks.

Interior Ministry Support

FL231213 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Nicaragua is not alone and the peoples of America will not allow a repeat of the crime which imperialism committed against the Dominican Republic in 1965. These were the opening words of Lt Col Eduardo Fuentes, chief of the political section of the Interior Ministry central organizations, at a meeting held in Havana by combatants of this military institution. (Emilio Espinoza Caceres), member of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, was a guest speaker at the meeting. He expressed gratitude for the Interior Ministry's homage to those who are struggling in Nicaragua to liberate themselves from the Somoza dictatorship.

CDR Expresses Solidarity

FL222343 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Committees in Defense of the Revolution [CDR] have issued a statement supporting the struggle being waged by the Nicaraguan people and the Nicaraguan provisional Government of National Reconstruction. The CDR document points to the prevailing situation in Nicaragua and the attempts by the U.S. Government to intervene in the conflict, using the OAS as a cover, and urgently calls for the mobilization and protest by all progressive forces and peace-loving peoples to energetically demand the cessation of the massacre being committed by the Somoza tyranny, and to condemn the perfidious Yankee maneuvers against the heroic Nicaraguan people.

FEU Expresses Support

FL222348 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Federation of University Students [FEU] has issued a statement expressing their solidarity with the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the Somoza tyranny and their condemnation of the imperialists attempts at a foreign intervention and a half-way solution to the conflict.

UJC Expresses Solidarity

FL251041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The preliminary review meeting on priority projects being carried out by the Union of Young Communists [UJC] has concluded at the cement plant being built in Cienfuegos with a statement issued in solidarity and support of the struggle being waged by the Nicaraguan people. The review meeting covering the period December through June was presided over by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Secretariat, and Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the PCC Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC. The reports presented by the delegates pointed to the completion of the technical and economic plan, the achievements in improving the young communists' cultural and technical levels and the prospects for work for the next quarter. It was also reported that priority projects in Holguin Province were being completed ahead of schedule by the UJC, which include the nickel plant, the machine complex, the housing project and the renovation of the Pedro Soto Alba plant.

Casa de las Americas Calls for Solidarity

FL222219 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Casa de las Americas has issued a document condemning North American manuevers attempting to prevent the triumph of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. It also called on cultural organizations and institutions in Latin America to condemn all attempts at military invasion or imperialist intervention either directly or through the OAS, and called on the writers and artists of the continent to express their repudiation of the vandalic Yankee intentions.

CTC Calls for Solidarity

FL222226 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has called on its members to continue holding flash meetings in support of the declaration issued by the Cuban Foreign Ministry in which the plans of the U.S. Government to intervene in Nicaragua were unmasked. The CTC also directed that messages be sent to the Sandinista National Liberation Front representative in Cuba to express the rejection of our working class to Yankee maneuvers and the bloody repression committed by the satrap Somoza.

GRANMA EDITORIAL RAPS U.S. ATTEMPTS AGAINST NICARAGUA

FL221437 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The daily GRANMA today published an editorial title: "Enough to the Contempt for the Peoples of Our America" in which it refers to the U.S. genocidal plan against the Nicaraguan people. Once more, the editorial states, imperialism is preparing to launch a criminal intervention. It adds: Those who half a century ago engendered the ferocious, bloody and corrupted Somoza dynasty are getting ready once more to violate all standards of the international right to try to save a spurious and genocidal regime, which is a blot in America and an affront to mankind's civilized consciousness.

The GRANMA editorial states that the draft resolution submitted by the United States to the OAS meeting is an outrageous example of the Philistine attitude and criminal intentions of the Washington authorities. The draft resolution submitted to the OAS by North American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance cynically states in its first paragraph that the current situation in Nicaragua is a motive of profound preoccupation and constitutes a serious threat to peace in America.

The actual wording, the editorial goes on, reveals the key to the true Yankee preoccupation. Five decades of brutal oppression, of crimes and unending abuses against the people, of poverty, repression and tyranny have never provoked the North American preoccupation. That preoccupation was neither provoked by the reiterated provocations, including armed attacks against neighboring countries, which have been carried out by the gang in power in Managua over a period of many years.

Now is when the Yankees are preoccupied. Now they try to make it appear as if they have uncovered a serious threat to peace in Nicaragua. Elsewhere the GRANMA editorial on the U.S. genocidal plan against Nicaragua states: Fortunately for Latin America's honor, the clear voice of Mexico's Foreign Secretary Lic Jorge Castaneda was heard at the OAS meeting hall to say that it is not the duty of the OAS or anyone to tell the Nicaraguan people how to establish their government after overthrowing the dictator and the struggle stops; least of all do we have the power to negotiate the manner in which Somoza should abandon power.

The Nicaraguan people, without waiting for Washington to hypocritically express preoccupation, without waiting for the OAS to give aid, have taken up arms against their oppressors under the leadership of the heroic Sandinist vanguard. They have forged their own revolutionary people's army which has dealt defeat after defeat to the genocidal members of the National Guard and has constituted the provisional Government of National Reconstruction, formed by all patriotic and democratic forces.

The GRANMA editorial notes the honorable and exemplary dignity of Panama, which recognized the provisional Government of National Reconstruction at the OAS itself. The editorial points out that in the third paragraph of the resolution submitted by the United States is where Washington's real intentions can be seen, which is nothing else but armed intervention, the brutal and shameful attempt of launching its troops under the cover, perhaps, of the OAS symbols to take away from the Nicaraguan people their victory.

The editorial denounces that today in Nicaragua, as it happened yesterday in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, the United States is preparing to carry out its military intervention, to launch its Marines to murder the people and subject them to brutal, exploiting and genocidal actions. The United States wants to do this once more under the cover of the OAS. The editorial points out that times have changed. Imperialism is no longer capable of imposing its will on our peoples.

If the United States would launch today its military intervention in Nicaragua, it would be assuming a grave historic responsibility. Elsewhere it adds: The Yankee intervention in Nicaragua would be a Vietnam in the heart of the Western Hemisphere. The Nicaraguan people would confront it with courage, bravery and intransigent determination in defending their sovereignty and independence which was bequeathed to them by Augusto Cesar Sandino. In their resistance in the face of the imperialist intervention, the GRANMA editorial asserts, the Nicaraguans will not be alone. At their side in unanimous and firm solidarity will be the Central American peoples and their brothers from Latin American and the Caribbean.

The editorial appeals to world public opinion and all peoples interested in peace and freedom to urgently mobilize to check the irresponsible and adventurous attitude of the North American Government. Elsewhere the GRANMA editorial states that the purpose of the document submitted to the OAS by the United States is clear--to justify the North American military intervention, to take away from the Nicaraguan people the fruit of their prolonged, heroic and victorious struggle. The honorable governments of Latin America, those loyal to the anti-interventionist tradition that is so deeply rooted in the consciousness of our peoples will also surely reject it. The GRANMA editorial states in closing: Enough to the contempt for our Latin peoples. To accept this Yankee formula is to renounce the sovereignty of the states in Latin America and the Caribbean. The peoples of our America will know to respond energetically. We live other times and another era.

Havana Raps U.S. Attempt at Meddling

FL230140 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Armando Lopez Junco Commentary]

[Text] Despite the large flow of information on the drama being played out by the fraternal people of Nicaragua, which takes up extensive space in the national and international press, it is impossible to speak tonight about the world situation without referring to the happenings in that Central American country. With the end near and when the wretched Nicaraguan satrap Anastasio Somoza is just about ready to succumb, beaten down by the patriotic determination and courage shown by the Nicaraguan people, the United States once again goes to the disreputable Organization of American States--OAS--to prevent the collapse of the rotten Somoza regime.

In fact the maneuver is not new. Anastasio Somoza, Senior took power in 1934--after the United States had already subjected the country to 6 years of illegal domination--after having assassinated the patriot Augusto Cesar Sandino with the complicity of U.S. Ambassador (Alfred Bliss Lane) to establish a pro-Yankee satrapy which now under his sown is on the edge of collapse after 45 years of service to the imperialists.

There is a long string of wretched actions which have been committed by the North American imperialists against the peoples of Latin America, before and since the establishment in 1948 of the OAS under its patronage. Suffice it to recall the invasion of the Dominican Republic in April 1965 when more than 40,000 North American soldiers first violated the homeland of Maximo Gomez and then sanctified the criminal adventure by attributing the action to a so-called an inter-American peace force. Guatemala, Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba--which still suffers the presence of a North American military base at Guantanamo, Colombia, Peru, and all Latin American and Caribbean nations in general, in greater or lesser measure have been victims of this and similar imperialist felonies.

Nevertheless the world situation has not remained static. June 1979 is not April 1965--date of the invasion of the Dominican Republic--or even less February 1934--when the United States gave birth to the Somoza dynasty in Nicaragua. Good proof of this was seen at the meeting being held at the OAS [headquarters] in Washington, where worthy Latin American voices have been raised to stop Washington's interventionist proposals. Panama, in the name of its Foreign Minister Juan Antonio Tack has announced his government's recognition of the [Nicaraguan] Government of National Reconstruction which represents the triumphant anti-Somozist forces and all patriotic forces of the country. Mexican Foreign Minister Lic Jorge Castaneda has clearly stated that the armed rebellion of the Nicaraguan people is the genuine expression of the democratic will of that nation. Jamaica and Grenada have already come out against U.S. interventionist maneuvers. The Andean Pact nations of Venezuela, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Bolivia not only opposed the North America proposal but they also presented a draft resolution demanding the scrupulous respect for the principle of the nonintervention. According to reports, 13 countries have already co-sponsored this resolution.

The question being asked by world public opinion in view of the predictable failure of the Yankees' plans to intervene in Nicaragua under the mantle of the OAS, is a single question--What is Washington's attitude to be in face of the impossibility of saving the Nicaraguan regime? It has two options. The first would be to resignedly accept that the era in which it could freely impose its will on the peoples south of the Rio Bravo [Rio Grande] has been definitely left behind. This [option] is highly unlikely. The other [option] is to launch a unilateral military intervention into Nicaragua in defiance of all peoples of America and the world. If this latter should occur, there is not the least doubt that the Nicaraguan people--who have been able to confront and overcome Somoza's forces which have been armed, trained and financed by the United States--will do the same thing with all their courage against the Yankee military machine, and they will not be alone in this confrontation. The peoples of Latin America, the Caribbean and the world will be with them to combat this new outrage against mankind's conscience.

COOPERATION TALKS WITH JAMAICA CONTINUE IN HAVANA

FL221442 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Reports from Havana, Cuba, say discussions are continuing between Jamaica's Youth and Community Development Minister Hugh Small and Cuban Government officials. However, so far there has been no official release on the details of the discussions which center on bilateral cooperation. Minister Small, who left the island last week Wednesday for Cuba, has been in the neighboring communist state for a meeting of the Cuba-Jamaica Joint Commission on economic and technical cooperation. The Cubans have already begun assisting Jamaica by providing schools, medical facilities and microdams. However, speaking to newsmen in Havana Mr Small noted that there was continuing widespread rightwing opposition from both inside and outside Jamaica to Cuban-Jamaican cooperation.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

FL251031 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 25 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, has arrived in Moscow at the head of a governmental delegation. The Cuban visitors were welcomed at the Moscow Airport by Vladimir Kirillin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Nikolay Talyzin, minister of communications, and Severo Aguirre, Cuban ambassador to the USSR.

CONCLUSION OF L.A. JOURNALISTS SEMINAR

FL221806 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] [Begin recording of Nicaraguan delegate Jesus Blandon reading resolution] The participants in the seminar learned the preparations which the Cuban people and their government are making to host in this country the nonalined countries movement sixth summit conference. They express their support for the movement's principles against imperialism, apartheid, Zionism, colonialism and neocolonialism. They emphasize that the selection of Havana to host the nonalined countries summit is not a simple coincidence. Instead, it underscores the role played by the Cuban revolution for the unity of underdeveloped countries and in the struggle for the aforementioned guiding principles. They hail the sensible foreign policy of Cuba which, with the broad solidarity of the peoples of the world, essentially has broken the criminal blockade imposed by Yankee imperialism. They stress the importance of definitely breaking [words indistinct] [end recording]

The Latin American journalists seminar held for 10 days at the Union of Cuban Journalists headquarters in this capital concluded last night with the Nicaraguan delegate reading the final resolutions. The seminar was marked by a deep anti-imperialist feeling and repudiation of the dictatorships that are ruling the majority of Latin American countries. In turn, they were briefed by prominent Cuban Government officials on the development achieved by Cuba in the economic, public health, education and other fields. The closing remarks were made by PCC Central Committee Secretariat member Antonio Perez Herrero who said:

[Begin Perez recording] Just as previous ones did, the seminar we are closing today has centered its debates on the problems directly and immediately affecting the press and work of journalists in the countries of the continent. The development of the press and alternatives of journalistic work in the underdeveloped nations, especially in Latin America, necessarily should be analyzed in connection with the monopoly on news exercised by transnational corporations. Such monopoly has diverse implications but the most important one is the selection of what mankind should know according to its most important interests. In matters of news, our countries also are producers of raw materials which, through a complex feedback mechanism, come to us as finished products allegedly ready for consumption, except that in this case it is an ideological and, to a great extent, a cultural product aimed at regulating the way of thinking and actions of millions of persons. [end recording]

TURKISH ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO BLAS ROCA

FL222337 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] Blas Roca Calderio, president of the People's Government National Assembly and vice president of the Council of State has received in solemn audience his excellency (Orta Erad) who presented his credentials accrediting him as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey. Isidoro Malmierca, minister of foreign relations, attended the ceremony. Afterward Ambassador (Erad) went to the Plaza of the Revolution and laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Monument.

DOMINICA

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TO BE FORMED

FL231436 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1411 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Text] A provisional government will be formed this weekend in the Caribbean island of Dominica after 24 days of political crisis during which thousands of Dominicans have been on a general strike demanding the resignation of the Patrick John government. According to reports received in Georgetown, Guyana, the final solution seems to favor Dominica's conservative sectors with a parliamentary alliance between the liberal party and legislators who abandoned John. The reports add that the progressive sectors that participated actively in the struggle against the regime have been left out of the new government. Tension prevails in Dominica, which gained its independence from Great Britain in November 1978, although leaders of the new government estimate that the general strike could end this weekend.

Commercial Life Restored

FL231643 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Excerpts] Commercial life was fully restored to Dominica today following almost 4 weeks of industrial unrest which helped to force Prime Minister Patrick John and his administration out of office. The heavy rains caused by tropical storm Anna kept many people off the streets on this traditional shopping day. At a meeting of the Dominica Employers Federation held last night a resolution was passed calling for the setting up of a special relief fund to assist striking workers. The target set for the fund is $100,000 and it will go toward assisting workers and people who have suffered in the crisis.

JAMAICA

MANLEY HOLDS TALKS WITH YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT

FL231535 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 21 Jun 79 p 11 FL

[Excerpts] The need to develop unity and peace among members of the non-aligned movement "so that they could have a greater impact when they speak on certain issues in international fora," was underlined by Prime Minister Michael Manley in official talks between himself and the Yugoslavian vice-president, Mr Petar Stambolic, at Jamaica House on Tuesday. A news release issued by the prime minister's office, after the talks, stated:

Members of the Yugoslav delegation, led by the vice president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr Petar Stambolic, on Tuesday morning held discussions with Prime Minister the Hon Michael Manley at Jamaica House. At the start of the meeting Prime Minister Manley extended a very warm welcome to the delegation and said the visit of the Yugoslav vice president was an important step forward in the further development of relations between Jamaica and Yugoslavia.

Mr Stambolic, for his part, brought greetings from the president of Yugoslavia, Marshal Josip Tito, and said his country greatly appreciated Jamaica's friendship and its principled attitude. Discussion then turned to a number of matters of mutual interest, including the forthcoming summit of non-aligned nations to be held in Havana in September as well as matters relating to the non-aligned movement. The two delegations also discussed the search for a new international economic order, the situation in southern Africa and recent developments in the Middle East and Asia.

Both Prime Minister Manley and Mr Stambolic noted that there were wide areas of accord between Jamaica and Yugoslavia. Mr Manley went on to say that it was extremely important to find means of developing unity and peace among members of the non-aligned movement so that they could have a greater impact when they spoke on certain issues in international fora.

WILLIAMS LEAVES FOR MEETING IN GUYANA, TRINIDAD, U.S.

FL222000 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 79 P 2 FL

[Excerprts] The minister of industry and commerce, the Hon. Danny Williams, left yeserday for meetings in Guyana, Trinidad and the United States. In Guyana, Senator Williams will lead Jamaica's delegation to the 14th meeting of the CARICOM Council of Ministers in Georgetown taking place tomorrow and Friday. He will also hold bilateral talks with that country's minister of trade and consumer [protection], the Hon. Joseph Tyndall. In Trinidad, the minister will hold similar talks with Senator Mervyn DeSouza, minister in the Ministry of Finance.

Senator Williams will speak on "Investment Opportunities in Jamaica" at two sessions of the Council of the Americas in New York and Miami, and at a trade and business seminar in Washington, D.C. The minister, who was accompanied by his personal assistant Mr Carl Thompson, will return to Jamaica on July 2.

OPPOSITION SPOKESMAN CRITICIZES BUDGET

FL221453 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 22 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The opposition [Jamaica Labor Party] spokesman on trade Douglas Vaz says the government has underestimated the return it would get from excise duties. He has predicted that revenue in this area would yield some $3 million to $8 million more than was budgeted, and he has suggested that the additional revenue be used to subsidize the duty on sports equipment. Mr Vaz was making his contribution yesterday to the budget debate. Dealing with the budget itself, he said it did not reflect the needs of the labor force. He said that one means of tackling the unemployment situation--which he noted had had a severe effect on senior workers--was a 3-year [word indistinct] program. He suggested that five factories in the garment industry should be built during the period and training be provided for the factories workers, management and technical staff. Turning to bauxite, Mr Vaz maintained that after 6 years Jamaica still has nothing to show for the bauxite levies. He said that under the PNP [People's National Party] the total national debt was now over $3 billion and would soon reach $4 billion if the PNP was allowed to continue in office.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT GRANTS $5 MILLION LOAN

FL222005 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 20 Jun 79 P 1 FL

[Excerpt] The Hague, June 19 (REUTER-CANA): The Dutch Government today announced a loan of 10 million guilders (five million U.S. dollars) to Jamaica. The money is intented to finance esstential imports which will benefit farming, industry and transport, the development Aid Ministry said. Earlier this year, the Dutch Government had given Jamaica a 15 million guilders (7.5 million U.S. dollar) loan. Today's loan was part of a 127 [million] guilders (6 million U.S. dollars) aid packet to six countries facing serious balance of payments problems. The other countries are Sudan, Zambia, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands and Tanzania.

COLOMBIA

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER TRAVELS TO U.S.

PA231952 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 23 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Communications Minister Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa and Colomian telecommunications enterprise president Guillermo Sagra Serrano traveled to the United States today. The two officals will hold talks with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank on financing the second phase of the rural telephone program, approval of tests of the new tracking station, financing of a domestic satellite and [words indistinct] of the antenna of Choconta.

ECUADOR

PRESIDENT POVEDA GOES TO U.S. FOR MEDICAL CHECKUP

PA222253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2136 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquill, Ecuador, 22 Jun (AFP)--Ecuadorean Supreme Council of Government President Adm Alfredo Poveda Burbano left for Washington today to enter the Bethesada Naval Hospital for a medical checkup. The Ecuadorean chief of government will return to the country next weekend. On 10 August, the military triumvirate will turn power over to Jaime Roldos Aguilera in a special ceremony to be held in the legislative palace.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL ACCREDITS REPRESENTATIVES, ENDS PROCESS

PA221929 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 22 Jun 79 PA

[Excerpt] The Supreme Electoral Tribunal issued the credentials and swore in the 12 national representatives to the Chamber and thus closed the 29 April electoral process. The ceremony issuing the creditials to the national representatives was held in the Chamber of Deputies at the Legislative Palace at 1100. The ceremony was attended by delegates of the 12 political parties.

GUYANA

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON TALKS WITH SURINAM ISSUED

FL231652 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 23 Jun 79 FL

[Text] The governments of Guyana and Surinam have described recent events in Nicaragua as a serious threat to international peace and security. This comment was contained in a communique issued at the end of talks between the prime ministers of both countries in Guyana. The communique said both leaders analyzed the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean during the 4-day visit to Guyana by Surinam's Prime Minister Henck Arron. The two countries also agreed on several international and belateral matters. The joint communique emphasized the importance of mechanisms such as the action programs for economic cooperation of the nonalined movement and of UNCTAD-V. They condemned colonialism, racism and apartheid and called for the prompt establishment of a new international economic order.

On the bilateral aspects, the communique stressed the growing friendship between Guyana and Surinam in recent times. Both countries have agreed to exchange government delegations to study joint economic and social problems. In addition, Prime Minister Burnham is to make his first visit to Surinam within 6 weeks. At that time, it is likely that both leaders will sign agreements on trade and economic cooperation and on friendship and collaboration.